

THE AMERICAN

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An ORDINARY TONTINE requires each member of a class to pay a small sum annually for a specified number of years, should he survive the period named, with an agreement to divide the entire amount paid by all, with the interest thereon, between the SURVIVORS who continue their payments till the end of the period. In this way, persons of superior vitality and persistence may enjoy fortunes in advanced life.

An ORDINARY LIFE-INSURANCE POLICY requires the holder to pay a small sum annually during life, in order that his heirs may receive a large amount at his death. In this way the money value of life is perpetuated after death.

In 1871, the New York Life Insurance Company applied the Tontine principle to life insurance, and has combined in one contract the advantages of the two great systems. The life-insurance premium protects the policy-holder's heirs in the event of early death, and at the same time, by a skilful application of the Tontine principle, provides a large sum for his own use on attaining a specified age.

The TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY of the New York Life, combining protection with profit, has been taken by thousands of the best business men in the country, and the results of policies now maturing show it to be the best policy ever written by any life company. It has become popular to a degree hitherto unknown in the history of contracts providing for life insurance. To be endorsed, it is only necessary to have a clear understanding of how the two distinct systems are combined, and how the advantages of both are secured by the payment of the regular life-insurance premium.

TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Mr. Stephen C. Gray, of the firm of Barker, Dounce, Rose & Co., wholesale and retail hardware merchants, of Elmira, N. Y., insured in 1871 under a twenty-year endowment policy, with ten-year Tontine period. The result is: He gets \$811 and his insurance for ten years, *for the use of his premiums*, the full sum paid by him being returned in cash, with \$811 added. See his letter below:

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 26, 1881.

George F. Haskell, Manager for State, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day made settlement through you with the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on my policy, No. 85,646, which I took ten years ago on the "ten-year dividend plan." I have paid on the ten thousand dollars total of premiums amounting to \$4,782.00, and receive as the result of Tontine profits the sum of \$5,593.00 in cash, this being \$811.00 more than I have paid, and the insurance has not cost me anything. This is to me so satisfactory that you can write me for another \$10,000 policy, and I will try Tontine again.

Yours, truly,

S. C. GRAY.

TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Lewis Roberts, Esq., a prominent flour merchant of New York, on settlement of his policy has favored the THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1881.

In 1871, I took a policy in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$10,000 on the ten-year endowment, ten-year dividend plan. I have this day (it being the completion of the endowment period,) made settlement on the above policy, having received the sum of fourteen thousand and ninety two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$14,092.38), being the amount of policy and Tontine profits. This is eminently satisfactory and exceeds my expectations. The result is an actual investment of the money paid at about five per cent. compound interest, and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) insurance for ten years for nothing.

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Mr. Walter S. Jarboe, of No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the well-known contractor and mechanical engineer, endorses the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and its "Tontine investment policy," as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 11, 1882.

Messrs. Ward & Seelaus, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIRS:—My Tontine policy taken in your company ten years ago having matured, from the options presented to me I have decided to take paid-up insurance for full amount of \$5,000, and withdraw my accumulated surplus in cash of \$759.34.

Looking over the results of this investment, I find that having paid to your company in total \$2,256 I am receiving now nearly thirty-four per cent. of my money, my paid-up policy costing me but \$1,496.66, on which the annual dividends will represent about three per cent. interest on the principal actually invested.

Having carried considerable insurance in different companies, I find on comparison this policy to have yielded me the best returns of any. I consider it but just to the excellent management of your company to express my high appreciation of it, and would recommend it to all in want of substantial and profitable insurance, and have myself taken another \$5,000 policy.

Very truly yours,

WALTER S. JARBOE.

When TONTINE INSURANCE was first written, some twelve years ago, it was regarded in a certain sense as an experiment, there not being a disposition then as now to invest largely. The results have been, however, so much better than was anticipated that the Company is now writing risks of \$50,000 and upwards upon the most prominent bankers, manufacturers and other business men of New York and Philadelphia, as well as of all the leading centres of the country.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE continuance of the strike of the operators on all but one of the great telegraphic lines causes increased attention to the question of postal telegraphy. It is observed that every country in Europe, except Russia, Spain, Portugal and Turkey, has taken up the telegraph as a branch of the post-office, and gives the public cheaper service than could have been rendered by private corporations. In England, the reduction in rates has been very marked, and one effect has been the great improvement in the character of the country newspapers. Where they used to depend upon their clippings from the city dailies, they now have the latest intelligence telegraphed from London. The number of places supplied with news reports of any kind has increased from three hundred and six to eleven hundred and six; that of newspapers from one hundred and seventy-three to four hundred and sixty-seven. And during this present year a further reduction is contemplated, viz., a charge of sixpence for short despatches to any part of the United Kingdom. After an experience of thirteen years, the British public regards the success of postal telegraphy as beyond question. The only disadvantage has been from the disposition of officials in a very few cases to detain despatches which they knew to be wrong or misleading.

This European experience is not applicable to America without qualification. There are some preliminary questions which we should find more difficult than they were found in England. Are we to buy out existing lines or construct new ones? If the Government is to claim telegraphy as a monopoly, it must compensate lines already in operation. If it allows them to go on, they will underbid it for the more profitable business in the more densely settled parts of the country. If we are to buy up existing lines, on what valuation shall it be done? How much are Mr. JAY GOULD and his friends to get for "water"? By what rules shall we determine how fast and how far telegraphic accommodations shall be extended? The private companies make a paying business the test, and remove lines or close offices which do not pay. The Government would find it hard to apply that test in extensions, and still harder in retrenchments. The proposal opens up vistas of difficulty, but we observe that Senator EDMUND is ready to advocate immediate action.

THE reduction in the public debt shown by the statement issued from the Treasury on August 1st is \$7,900,590. This, however, is by the balancing of the Treasury accounts, there being that much net increase of its assets. There has been really no diminution of importance in the outstanding bonds, the total payable remaining almost precisely the same as on July 1st. The increase in net assets, however, is large, and shows the continued strength of the revenues. The call of bonds made by the Secretary will certainly be abundantly warranted, and although the amount called (thirty-two millions,) is large it may be expected that another notice will be issued before very long.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the returns from the Bureau of Internal Revenue have not diminished greatly since the passage of the act of March last which released everything but liquors and tobacco. The receipts for the year that ended June 30th were 144½ millions (\$144,553,366), against 146½ millions (\$146,523,274,) for the year that ended June 30th, 1882. And this notwithstanding that the repeal of the bank taxes took effect retroactively, and that most of the other repeals affected the receipts during May and June. The receipts of the year on the two great items which still remain taxed were as follows, compared with those of 1882:

	1882.	1883.
From spirits,	\$69,873,408	\$74,368,775
From beer,	16,153,920	16,900,615

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that the receipts for the current year, 1883-4, will be 42 millions less than last year, the amount received reaching to about 102 millions. In such case, the amount to be applied to the reduction of the debt will be at least one hundred millions, the experience of several recent years having been that the revenues other than those from internal taxation are about enough to keep all things going without leaving much to apply to the debt, and that the surplus available for that purpose is very closely indicated by the amount of the internal revenue. It is, however, estimated by authorities which we think are nearer right than Mr. Commissioner EVANS,—among them the Boston *Advertiser*,—that the reduction of receipts from internal revenue will not be so great as 42 millions. That journal believes that not less than 125 millions will be collected this year, notwithstanding the repeals made in March, and if this estimate be borne out there will be at least 125 millions' reduction of debt before the end of next June, leaving on that date about 210 millions of payable bonds.

IN fact, there are some elements in the calculation which lead to the conclusion that the reduction might be even more than 125 millions. The pension payments, we are assured, are likely to be less than last year, and the diminution of the interest charge is proceeding all the time, making that item continually smaller. It may be that this year there will be something applicable to the principal of the debt saved out of the revenues other than those from internal taxes.

IT is asserted in some quarters that the advocates of the Pennsylvania plan for applying national surplus to State and local relief expect to distribute a hundred millions annually. The *Record* (Philadelphia,) among others ascribes this expectation to the friends of the measure. We choose simply to say that there is no authority for saying this, and that no one, so far as we are aware, thinks that there will be any such sum for distribution, or that there ought to be. It is quite true that neglect to adopt a systematic and smooth plan of revenue and payment, adapted to the period on which we are now entering, may leave the country in such a position that the surplus would be very large, with no bonds available for payment. But the advocates of the Pennsylvania plan desire to reduce the revenues, so that a sufficient sum shall be applied to the debt and a moderate sum be applicable to the uses of the States. A "moderate sum" would be in our judgment not over fifty and not less than twenty-five millions of dollars. Several prominent gentlemen, including, as we believe, some Southern Democrats, have proposed to appropriate twenty-five millions a year as a "lump sum" from the United States to the States for educational purposes, and Senator LOGAN's bill to appropriate the whole of the internal taxes on spirits to education would pass over something like seventy-five millions a year. The latter is the greatest amount anywhere suggested, so far as we are aware, except by some journals (not including the *Record*,) which have discussed the subject and ridiculed the Pennsylvania plan, without apparently knowing or caring to comprehend its nature, and whose representations concerning it are therefore of not the least value.

No result has yet been reached in the special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature with regard to the apportionments, except the passage of a bill rearranging the judicial districts, and this, having passed both houses after the agreement of a conference committee, has gone to the Governor. It is distinctly less deserving than that vetoed by Governor HOYT two years ago, as it still further increases the number of judges and makes several objectionable arrangements of districts. The bill of 1881, prepared after a long consideration, was doubtless as

good a one as it was practicable to frame, and it was then the opinion of unprejudiced observers that the Governor would have done better by signing than he did by vetoing it, the chances being, as we now find, that any future one would not be an improvement.

As to the other two apportionments, Congressional and Legislative, things remain in the same dead-lock. Senator GORDON, who speaks for Governor PATTISON, has again announced that the Governor will keep the Legislature in session until the apportionments are made, and this, which takes the appearance of a threat to every ordinary observer, has naturally excited resentment in the hearts of the Republican majority in the Senate. The fact of a disagreement is now perfectly established, and it is evident that the two houses so far differ as to their judgment of what should be the character of the apportionments that no legislation is possible, unless the members of the Governor's party, composing the majority in the House, intend to lower their demands. If they do intend this, certainly further delay in doing it is inexcusable, and if they do not then it is absurd and idle to detain the Legislature longer. There is sufficient reason for saying that the older members of the Governor's own party, and especially those who had been heretofore most prominent in the Senate, are extremely fatigued with the fruitless effort to coerce the Legislature, and that they are united in perceiving its extreme unwisdom.

It is a somewhat amusing manifestation of party earnestness when the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania—some of them, at least,—complain of the Independent Republican Senators at Harrisburg for not breaking with the other Republicans on apportionment and helping support the Democratic measures relating to that subject. The obvious remark on this complaint is that the Independent Republicans owe the Democrats nothing whatever, and certainly not, of all others, Governor PATTISON and his immediate company. All that these gentlemen now have they owe to the Republicans,—to the one element that insisted on certain methods, and to the other element which determined no longer to support those methods; but having had so much given them is certainly no reason why Mr. STEWART or other Republican Senators should enter their service and labor for their advantage. It is a fair question, of course, what measures of apportionment are just, and it is equally certain that Mr. COOPER and Mr. REYBURN are as much bound to do justice, when its form can be determined, as Mr. STEWART or Mr. LEE. But the latter gentlemen saw no reason for breaking with their party; Mr. STEWART favored in the regular session a Congressional bill conceding something more than did that reported by the Senate committee; but he had not enough support to adopt his own proposition. Later, in the special session, the committee bill was modified, conceding in part what Mr. STEWART had suggested, and upon reflection he and all the other Republicans decided that this conceded enough. Why anything more than this should be expected of them, nobody can clearly explain. Their own judgment is final as to themselves; and there is no reason for saying that it can be shown unsound.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats held their State convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated ROBERT TAGGART, of Warren County, for Auditor-General, and JOSEPH POWELL, of Bradford County, State Treasurer. The Convention, being enlarged under new party rules, contained about three hundred and fifty delegates. The candidates nominated are men of negative strength. Mr. TAGGART served in the Union army, and is an oil producer of Warren County. Mr. POWELL is a business man and banker at Towanda; he served from 1875 to 1877 in the national House of Representatives. The resolutions adopted are long and rambling, with numerous insincere and inconsistent clauses. Upon the civil service and the financial issues, they say:

"They believe in that genuine and deep-reaching Civil Service Reform which consists in the election to office of honest, intelligent, capable and courageous public servants, who will faithfully administer their trust, and who will be held to strict accountability for such a discharge of it, and who will redeem and purge the departments of the general Government from that corruption and fraud with which they have been permeated under Republican rule, and which that party has shown itself unable and unwilling to eradicate."

"They believe in such taxation of the people as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, and that import duties should be so adjusted in their application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive

industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies.

"They denounce the proposition of the Republican party that the people should be taxed to raise a surplus fund for the Federal Government to distribute among the States. The people should only be taxed as much as is absolutely indispensable for the frugal conduct of their affairs,—not one cent for surplus and no unnecessary taxation. The existing surplus in the Treasury should be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. The money not needed for the expenses of the Government should remain in the pockets of the people. To this end we favor the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation as a measure of relief demanded by the people from an unnecessary and unequal burden."

Upon these resolutions we have elsewhere commented.

A CASE has occurred in Boston under the law restricting Chinese immigration which it seems to us never should have been taken into the courts. When the law in question was under discussion, it was pointed out that it did not apply to Chinese subjects of Queen VICTORIA who have been born in Hong-Kong under the British flag or honestly domiciled there. AH CHUNG, the Chinaman in question, is a native of Hong-Kong, and his detention in a Boston prison is an offence against the majesty of the British Empire which the representatives of Queen VICTORIA should have stopped by a remonstrance. The case does not come under the law of 1880 and offers no opportunity for a decision on any of the nice points which have been raised as to the interpretation of that law.

THE State Democratic Convention in Virginia has given up its case against Mr. MAHONE in a fashion which leaves Mr. DEZENDORF and the Republicans as the only representatives of public honesty in the Commonwealth. When Mr. MAHONE and his followers proposed the settlement with the creditors of the State which was adopted by the last Legislature, the Democrats denounced that settlement with truth as a measure of dishonesty. They said that its passage would tarnish the good name of the State and make honest men as ashamed to be named Virginians as they once were proud to be thus called. We gave them credit for honesty in following this course, and did not hesitate to express our hope that in their struggle with the Readjusters they might have the best of it. We did regard it as a suspicious circumstance that they neither reaffirmed their approval of any of their earlier plans for the settlement of the debt nor presented any new plan. But we denied that even this omission could be construed to their prejudice as the representatives of State honesty.

But now this State convention begins its platform with two shameful declarations. In the first, it declares against any increase of taxation, although nothing less than an increase in the State's income would furnish the means to deal honestly with its creditors. In the second, the Democratic party pledges itself to abstain from agitation which might disturb the settlement effected by Mr. MAHONE and his following. They give no reason for this, except that that settlement has been pronounced Constitutional by both the State and the national courts. This decision of the courts does not touch the question really at issue. That a law is Constitutional proves no more than that the Legislature has power to pass it, and that its passage has not been forestalled by Constitutional restrictions. It may be a thoroughly dishonest and wicked law, and yet perfectly Constitutional; it may be a good law and intended to prevent dishonesty, as was the United States law about trade-marks, and yet be unconstitutional. This appeal to what the courts have said is no more than an attempt to obscure the moral issue raised by the Virginia Democrats themselves.

Nor can the political doctrine that accomplished facts are to be accepted, even by the party which resisted their accomplishment, be stretched to cover the present case. Where the question at issue is one of policy, that doctrine holds good. On that principle the Democrats are not at liberty to call in question the amendments adopted in consequence of the war, although they set their faces against them at the time. But when moral principle and not party policy is at stake this rule does not apply; for no fact has a right to take rank as accomplished, unless it be right. Now, that the debt settlement in Virginia was morally wrong, was not merely the contention of the Democrats in the last Legislature. It was a self-evident fact which cannot be glossed over.

By this action the Democrats put themselves on a lower level than that occupied by Mr. MAHONE. They stamp their own resistance to

his policy as hypocrisy. They repudiate all that is most creditable in their own record. And they do not acquire the merit of ranking with him as effective friends of popular education and of the colored race, and as cordial enemies of the color line in politics. If we were shut up to the choice between these two parties, we should prefer Mr. MAHONE. But we always have contended for the maintenance of the Republican party in Virginia, and we do so with the more emphasis now, since it is only the Republicans who stand for public honesty.

THE judiciary of Tennessee has done itself honor by its disposal of Treasurer POLK's case. After a trial prolonged only by the difficulty of getting a jury, he has been found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and a fine equal to the amount of his defalcations. As a failure of justice in this case was expected, the result is the more gratifying. Some of the Tennessee papers speak of the State as having set other States an example by its rigor in this case. It is to be feared that the force of the example is greatly vitiated by the State's treatment of its creditors. Some people find it hard to reconcile Mr. POLK's sentence, just as it is in itself, with the maxims as to public honesty which are accepted by the State which inflicts that sentence. Why should it be so vile in him to have taken a third or a half million from a State which refuses to repay far vaster sums to the creditors who loaned them on the pledge of the public faith? Tennessee treats the POLK family exceptionally. It guarantees the payment in full of all it owes to President POLK's widow, while refusing this to other owners of bonds of the same class; and it sends her nephew and heir to prison for an offence not more flagrant than its own towards these other bondholders.

Alabama, we observe, is doing nothing towards the arrest and punishment of its State Treasurer, who is as guilty as Mr. POLK. It is said that despair of his conviction is the reason for this remissness. Nobody doubts his guilt, but everybody the State's power to punish him. This is a confession the State should be heartily ashamed of.

THE Republicans of Kentucky are challenging the right of the Democrats to a continuance in power, on the ground that they have mismanaged the affairs of the State. Kentucky is not in debt, as the Constitution limits very strictly the power of the Legislature to incur debt. But since the close of the war the expenses of the State Government have been increased at a rate quite disproportionate to the growth of the State, and that without any corresponding gain in services conferred upon the people of the Commonwealth. The value of property has declined; the State grows but slowly; it is deficient in roads and railroads; it has no efficient system of public schools; the insecurity of life and person is a matter of notoriety. Juries often do not convict when the evidence is indisputable, and when they do executive clemency annuls their verdicts by sweeping remissions of fines and penalties. In eighteen months, Governor BLACKBURN pardoned eight hundred and forty-five criminals, and his remissions of fines have caused a considerable diminution in the State's revenues. For these reasons, they urge, a change has become imperative. On some of these points a mere comparison of the State with its own past is insufficient; a comparison of this Commonwealth with others is needed to confirm the indictment. It is not always true that an increase in State expenses is a bad thing. In many fields of governmental activity, an increase of expenditure, even in salaries, may be desirable as securing efficient service. But other points in the indictment seem to be conclusive against the Democrats of Kentucky. They have so managed the State as to make it an undesirable place of residence and to discourage immigration.

WE fear that THE AMERICAN has given offence to the Governor of Texas. A copy of our issue of July 21st is returned to us through the mail, with a paragraph relating to Texas affairs marked and the following memorandum in pencil added:

"I do not care to read a paper edited by a man so vicious and ignorant as this notice of Texas shows this editor to be."

JOHN IRELAND,
"Governor of Texas."

Upon which we simply beg leave to remark that the Governor has undoubtedly the right to send his paper back, and the same right to explain why; but we must add that the nature of his message disappoints us. The paragraph in THE AMERICAN described fairly the condition of affairs in a certain part of Texas, as we find it stated in letters

from that State to leading daily newspapers of New York. We do not see that it is a proof either of vice or ignorance to print and comment upon such statements of fact. But Governor IRELAND, if the facts were mis-stated, could have put himself at an advantage by pointing out our error or errors. That would have been of more service, we think, to himself, to the State of Texas, to THE AMERICAN, and to the public; and these are all the parties concerned.

THE temptation of some newspapers to make sweeping statements which nothing less than omniscience could support, finds a fresh illustration in *The Times* of Trenton, whose editor has been burned in effigy by the young women employed in the factories of that city. The offence was a statement that factory life is more deleterious to female chastity than any other, and that a majority of fallen women owe their fall to their experience of factory life. Had the editor called attention to some of the mischiefs to womanly modesty which exist in our factories, and given evidence of their extent, no fault could have been found with him. But these sweeping comparisons are such as neither he nor any human being could know to be true; and it was very natural that the factory girls of Trenton should express their indignation. They at any rate have shown their regard for virtue by stigmatizing as false these charges that they do not possess it, and that of itself counts for something. But the agitation of this question should not be fruitless of general good. The conditions of life for women in factories are capable of improvement, and no doubt that life does present temptations to the loss of womanly modesty, far more than of chastity. In this latter respect, it is probably less dangerous than other modes of life, such as that of the girls employed in stores. In some of these, a style of dress and appearance is exacted which does not correspond to the wages paid, and which therefore presents temptations to wrong-doing. But in any such employment the few who fall attract more attention than the many who stand.

IN the matter of a better observance of Sunday, there is a stir in several parts of the country. In St. Louis, it takes the shape of a prosecution of two hundred and thirty-six persons,—saloon-keepers, news-dealers, cigar-sellers, and the like,—who are charged with violating the statute. Among others, the railroads are prosecuted for sending out trains. If this be in good faith, and not an attempt to break down an unpopular statute by enforcing it, then it represents an extraordinary transformation of public manners in St. Louis.

For two months past, the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway has run only mail trains on Sunday, and the president of the road declares that the road has been as prosperous as in any two months of its existence. The experiment excites a general interest in the railroad world, and if it succeeds it may lead the railroad hands to demand a discontinuance of Sunday labor, as the telegraph operators have done. At any rate, the business of forwarding trains loaded with coal, lumber, and other imperishable freight, might well be discontinued. It is illegal in Pennsylvania; but the great lines pay no attention to the law.

In several places, scandal has been caused by the playing of games of base-ball on Sunday. It is not enough to complain of this and similar practices. They should be made inexcusable by the legal establishment of a half-holiday on Wednesday afternoon. That was what the Puritan "Long Parliament" enacted as a necessary supplement to the strict observance of Sunday they required. When the Cavaliers got into power again, they at once abolished it.

In Philadelphia, the difficulty of enforcing a strict law in regard to Sunday closing has found a fresh illustration. It is exceedingly hard to prove that a bar-room is open on Sunday. That the doors are not shut proves nothing; nobody is obliged by the law to shut his doors. That several persons are assembled in the room proves nothing. They may be the landlord's personal friends, or even members of his family. That they are seen to drink proves nothing. A landlord is as free as any private citizen to offer his friends any refreshment he has in his house. Nothing but the actual sale of liquor is an offence against the law; and to prove such a sale the informer mostly finds it necessary to propose to purchase. One such informant has been held to answer the charge of inciting a bar-keeper to break the law, and the expressions of popular disfavor with which he was greeted showed the popular contempt for spies.

THE Prohibitionists generally deny that high license has proved in any sense useful for the restraint of the liquor traffic. They allege places in Nebraska in which the number of liquor saloons still seems out of proportion to the population, as evidence that the method has failed. Yet in Lincoln, the capital of the State, the number of saloons has been reduced to eleven, although the place has sixteen thousand people and the saloon-keepers enforce the law against unlicensed selling. So in Joliet, Ill., the licenses have been reduced in number from one hundred and seven to sixty by raising the charge from fifty to five hundred dollars a year, the State's income from the liquor traffic being nearly six times as great as formerly. What a change for the better we would see in Philadelphia, with the same proportion of saloons to our population as in Lincoln! A reduction of the number of our liquor shops of all kinds to about six hundred would leave a great many corners vacant for business more advantageous to the community.

In Ohio, the SCOTT Law is growing in popularity. Cincinnati expects to reduce her city tax on real estate one-third, because of the revenue from the liquor traffic.

THE revolution which has been brought to a successful termination in Ecuador seems to have claims upon the world's sympathy. The expelled dictator certainly was one of the worst rulers in South America, and did his best to maintain the republic in its rank as the most ignorant, most disorderly and most priest-ridden State on the Pacific Coast. The successful leader of the insurrection seems inclined to leave to his countrymen the choice of their rulers, and to aim at the enlightenment, pacification and prosperity of Ecuador. Of course, the pictures the news-mongers draw of men who have achieved such successes are apt to be overcharged with rose-color. But Señor ALFARO is entitled to a favorable construction until he does something to forfeit the good-will he seems to inspire.

THE British Government begins to be indulgent to Ireland. The Irish people are living under a coercion law which places the liberty of the people in every proclaimed district at the mercy of the police. Any Irishman in these districts who goes out after dark to a wake or a wedding, or to have a talk with his "NORAH CRIENA," may be marched off to jail for the offence, upon summary conviction by a committing magistrate, without a jury or even an appeal to the Queen's courts. Yet Ireland is not a disorderly country. From several districts we hear of the judges receiving the traditional present of white kid gloves, in recognition of the fact that no cases remained on the docket when they opened their court. Ireland, indeed, apart from her political and agrarian agitations, is the most orderly country in the world, and just at present neither political nor agrarian trouble is giving the authorities any trouble. Some recognition of this fact would come gracefully from the Government. It might take the shape of releasing places like Wexford from the ban of the Coercion Act. For years, there has been neither disturbance nor outrage in Wexford, except an election-riot or something of that sort. Yet it was "proclaimed," for no reason visible to its people, unless it were because a great Whig peer in its neighborhood intended to evict some of his tenants. And its release is not the boon professed. It is described in a Limerick despatch:

"Owing to the quietness of the country, the Government has relieved Mr. CLIFFORD LLOYD, resident magistrate, from the special duty to which he had been temporarily assigned."

Surely, at last Ireland will be grateful, and her people will become loyal "West Britons"!

THE trial of the Jews at Nyiregyhaza, in Hungary, on the charge of murdering a Christian girl, has ended in a way highly creditable to the authorities. The public prosecutor could not avoid bringing the charge before the court, but he used his position to exhibit the utter worthlessness of the evidence on which the prosecution rested, and with such success that the principal witnesses against the accused are in prison to answer for their perjuries. The Jewish lad who swore he saw the tragedy through a key-hole, and that his own father was a principal offender, has been proven an arrant liar. When made to look through that very key-hole, he could not describe what was taking place in that room, as he could see but one person at a time. The result may render the service of discrediting an unhappy superstition.

THE year 1883 will take its place in history as a year of calamities,—fire, flood, famine, collision, panic, and now at last earthquake. The beautiful island of Ischia, near the Bay of Naples, the central point of picture-que beauty for our planet, has had three towns destroyed and the greater part of its population buried under the ruins of falling villas and of humbler homes. In a region so full of volcanic terrors as that which lies north of Sicily, the natural assumption is that this fierce agency has been at work. But close observers say not. It was not an ordinary convulsion by these underground forces, but a collapse of the island's very foundations, which precipitated thousands to a sudden death. The survivors passed a night of horror, hearing the cries of those who had been half-buried by falling walls, but neither daring to go to their assistance nor knowing how to do so. When day came, everything possible was done, not only by those who had escaped, but by the municipality and people of Naples.

Such calamities are moral as well as physical disasters, not necessarily because they call out human selfishness in its basest forms, but because they upset men's moral balance, tempting them either to base superstitions or to an utter distrust in a just and wise order of the universe. The Lisbon earthquake in 1755 gave a moral shock to all Europe, and a new and not more wholesome direction to the public opinion of the civilized world.

THE spread of the cholera in Egypt continues, although there is no evidence as yet that it has reached Western Europe. The occurrence of sporadic cases of cholera in London is no ground for alarm; such cases occur every year in our great cities, and are entirely devoid of the infectious character. One occurred in the lower part of Philadelphia a few weeks ago, but did not terminate fatally. To stop the disease in Egypt until it has run its course, seems hopeless. The cities are horribly foul; the ignorance of the native physicians such as renders their presence as good as useless. They will not even apply the two best authenticated remedies, brandy and morphia, as the Moslem faith makes the abstinence from intoxicants a religious duty.

As we observed before, the rag trade with Alexandria constitutes the chief danger of the Western world. England has refused leave to land Egyptian rags in her ports, and fortunately has given us notice that they have been forwarded to America. The cable despatch having forewarned us of the danger, steps have been taken to prevent their entering any American port.

In view of possible visits from Asiatic cholera, and from the yellow fever which is raging in Cuba and has put in an appearance at ports on our Gulf coast, the authorities of our great cities are urging special attention to sanitary precautions. The places most in danger are not our great cities. They are those country towns which have emerged from the condition of villages without making any changes in the matter of drainage and water-supply. They have saturated the soil from which they derive their water-supply through wells and pumps. There are a dozen such within easy reach of Philadelphia, each boasting of its pre-eminence as a healthful summer resort and trying to live upon a reputation it forfeited long since.

It is suggested by *The Spectator* that the Orientals will not be raised in their estimate of Occidental character by seeing us making so much ado over the dangers of an impending pestilence. The Moslem takes pestilence as a fate and dies with dignity. The Western man, European or American, gets into a panic in the presence of an avoidable danger, although he can be as cool as anybody when the danger is unavoidable. There is such a difference, but it is in our favor. The Oriental parts from life with dignity, because life amounts to so little in his experience of it. His existence is generally barren and monotonous. He sees its end with little sense of loss. Western life is rich, varied, full of color and excitement, as the societary circulation and the intellectual movement are both more rapid. When the European or American begins to find it as tame and unenjoyable as the Oriental does, he is tempted to put an end to it. But his instinct generally is to cling to existence as a positive good, and to prefer any sacrifice of personal dignity to parting with it. This affects very decidedly the military character of the two halves of the world. An Oriental general, and especially a Chinese or Tartar general, can afford to throw away the lives of myriads in

carrying a secondary point in a campaign. Nobody finds fault ; the men were there to be killed ; why not make use of them ? In the West, the needless sacrifice of a single man may expose a commander to the censure of public opinion, both within his army and outside it. It is this that makes Oriental despots more dangerous to the peace of the world in a way that only better arms and discipline compensate.

THE assassination of JAMES CAREY, the Dublin informer, on his way to Africa, takes nobody by surprise, but will give no pleasure to the more thoughtful among the friends of Ireland. The man had earned the contempt of all honest men, and it should have been enough to let him go forth like a second CAIN, with the memory of his misdeeds to punish him. Nothing is gained by killing him, as it only awakens deserved sympathy for his unhappy wife and his seven disgraced and desolate children.

THE death of King CETEWAVO in the war now going on in Zululand closes another chapter in the story of the strange military empire set up among the Kaffirs at the opening of the century. CETEWAVO was the third in the imperial succession, and inferior only to CHAKO, the NAPOLEON of South Africa. It was the military strength and the aggressive character of the Zulu power which deterred Cape Colony from undertaking the responsibilities of a confederation with Natal, and nothing short of its complete overthrow by internal dissensions, which seems to be impending, will put the white people of Natal and the Transvaal entirely at their ease. But even with this security Natal has not the attractions required to draw European settlers. Its climate is intolerable ; the cost of fuel and provisions is exorbitant ; its labor market one on which no dependence can be placed. The best thing for the country would be the civilization of its Kaffirs, who in the missionary settlements have shown themselves capable of industry, orderliness, and even a refined taste. CETEWAVO had ceased to be an obstacle to this long before his death, but the petty chiefs who sprang up on the ruins of his empire are as mischievous as he was at his worst.

[See "News Summary," page 269.]

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AS we anticipated, the Pennsylvania Democrats meet the financial issue by demanding that there shall be no surplus,—that a surplus shall be prevented by a reduction of taxes. "The money not needed for the expenses of the Government should remain in the pockets of the people," they declare with shallow emphasis. And then they "favor the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation."

This declaration is at once evasive and candid. It is evasive and tricky in undertaking to deceive the people as to the condition of the public finances, and in attempting to lead them, thus deceived, to a wrong method of procedure; while it is candid in its explicit avowal of the desire to remove all taxes upon the production of liquors, and to sacrifice the advantage to the people of the large revenue now easily collected from that source. The evasion is therefore a political sin ; the candid avowal is a political blunder.

Let us look a little into the case. The attempt to mislead the public in the first instance is flagrant. The resolutions "denounce the proposition of the Republican party that the people should be taxed in order to raise a surplus fund for the Federal Government to distribute among the States." This is plausible, but it lacks honesty. No one proposes to "tax the people" for such a purpose, and perfectly well the gentlemen who drew this resolution know that. Nor does the Pennsylvania Republican platform propose to maintain the liquor excise "in order to raise a surplus." In both these particulars, the Democratic plank carries fraud upon its face, and carries it knowingly. What is the truth ? (1) That the excise on the production of liquors can only be collected under the national system. (2) That it is no "tax on the people," but one simply on the liquor consumption of the country, reaching those who drink, and them only (except the small consumption of alcohol in the arts); and that it therefore is in no sense one of those tax burdens which the people feel and desire to have lightened. (3) That if, under the false pretence that this is a "tax," and that it is one "on the people," the revenue from liquors should be sacrificed, the people are just to that extent poorer, and none are richer but those who make and

consume the liquor. (4) That the refusal to sacrifice this revenue and make the distilleries and breweries free may or may not produce a surplus, according as other revenues are kept at their present mark, or not ; but, if it do produce a surplus, *then*, says the Pennsylvania resolution, it should be used by the States to relieve the people and meet the crying demand for improved and more general education.

Under a glittering but shallow generality, therefore, it is attempted by the Democratic resolutions to conceal the true state of the case. It will be the duty of intelligent and honest representatives of public opinion to see that this attempt shall fail.

But the proposal to repeal absolutely the whole internal revenue system, though candidly avowed, is a political blunder. It is made, why? Not in the interest of maintaining a tariff rate of protective height. Not in the interest of relieving the people of any real burden. Not because the people do not need this revenue. The proposal is made to give the color of honesty to the evasion that precedes it. Some explanation had to be given of the mode of reducing taxes which should be taken in order to prevent a surplus, and therefore this is put forward.

That there is no desire to sustain Protection, is shown by the hollow and circumlocutory form of the tariff plank. It is not direct, but roundabout. It is not plain, but confused. It does not say that Protection is a sound policy, and that the laboring people of this country should have a defence against the cheap wages of Europe. It says nothing that can be easily grasped, but has a half-dozen clauses, feeble and inconsistent, capable of being construed in any way by stump-speakers and party organs. The same indirection and evasion that characterized the Ohio and Virginia resolutions is repeated here, and it bears all the marks of one of Mr. Speaker RANDALL's pieces of work,—something like his ways and means committees.

If the Democratic Convention, candidly avowing that it desired the repeal of the internal revenue taxation on liquors, had explained that it did this to support the tariff, or to stop the further reduction of the national debt, or to secure the free manufacture of whiskey, its avowal would at least have been respectable for plainness and directness ; but as it is made simply as the corollary of an evasive declaration on the tariff, and a deceptive statement of the surplus issue, it is entitled neither to respect nor to support. It will be, we think, not a long time before the gentlemen who frame such a platform find that the American people are much too wise to stand upon it.

HOW IT WILL WORK.

WE have been watching with some interest for the soberer and more thoughtful arguments which may be brought against the Pennsylvania proposal with regard to the national surplus. Out of respect for the intellectual capacity of our contemporaries who pronounced at once against the measure, we decline to accept their first and hasty argumentations as a fair specimen of what they have to say against it. When Democratic papers stigmatize as "pure communism" or as "centralization" a plan sanctioned by ANDREW JACKSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN,—when Free Trade papers think it an argument to say that under this plan the continuance of protection to our American manufacturers will be found possible,—we think it unfair to hold them to a very strict account. These things seem to us the hasty and inconsiderate utterances of people who probably will find something better to say before the discussion is ended. It is true that not much alertness of intelligence is shown by this kind of criticism upon the plan ; but, after all, alertness is not the most valuable of intellectual qualities, and there are people for whose judgment we have great respect who need time to look all around a subject before speaking their best word of it.

We await, therefore, the more solid objections to the plan without impatience. But we cannot regard as in any sense solid the objection suggested by some Southern Democratic papers and taken up by *The Times* of New York. It is argued that under this plan for distribution of the surplus in proportion to population an unfair assignment would be made among the several States. In certain States, large sums are handed to the collectors of internal revenue ; in others, little or nothing. In ports in some States, great sums are collected by the national custom-houses ; others have no such ports, or have little or no foreign commerce. It is seriously urged that for this reason the

national Government cannot without gross unfairness treat the States alike in this matter.

The argument, as is not unusual with fallacies, proves a great deal too much. If it be good for anything, then the national Government is treating those States with gross injustice now, and has been doing so from the very foundation of the Government. That injustice is enacted in the Constitution of the United States, and has been perpetuated by every party which has had control of the Government. Our whole national system of finance, by which money is raised for current expenses and the payment of the debts of the nation, is a crying iniquity which cannot be gotten rid of without the overthrow of the Constitution itself. For throughout the system has run this seeming inequality that the benefits conferred and the outlays of money undertaken in the several States have never been in any kind of relation to the amounts contributed by those States to the national treasury. In this respect, the distribution of the surplus would not be worse than is any of the usual disbursements,—say, for postal routes, national courts, or fortifications. Rather it is juster and fairer than any of these, being based on the same ratio as is recognized in the distribution of political power, and on the principle that every person in the population is entitled to share equally in the benefits which the national Government confers.

But without any regard to its ultimate consequences this argument against distribution is easily seen to be fallacy. The taxes collected by the national Government are indirect taxes; that is, they are not borne by the person who makes the payment to the Government, but by the ultimate consumer of the article taxed. The amount of the tax is covered up in the price of the article, and is thus passed over by the person who pays to the person who consumes. Thus, the import duties levied at New York are not borne by the New York importers. They are added to the prices of the foreign goods and paid by all who buy them in any part of the country. So, again, the duties on whiskey, beer and tobacco are not borne by the persons who pay those duties, except in so far as they consume their own product. The Philadelphian who drinks Milwaukee beer, and the New Yorker who drinks Philadelphia beer, both pay their share of excise duties collected outside their own State. So with the consumers of Kentucky whiskey and Virginia tobacco. In this view, the payment of the revenues collected by the Government is seen to be distributed much more evenly over the whole country than might have been inferred from the Government accounts to which our contemporary appeals. It is true that the wealthier and older Commonwealths pay a little more than their share; but there can be no objection to imposing a tax for a common benefit upon communities or classes who are especially able to bear it. It is one of the merits of the distribution plan that it would tend to an equalization of conditions and of advantages throughout the Union.

Simple as these facts and principles are, they are constantly called in question, and especially by our friends in New York. It is even said at times that that city has an especial claim to be consulted in the expenditure of the national revenue, because so large a part of that revenue comes from the New York custom-house! This claim has been put forward without any reference to the proposal now under discussion, and long before that proposal was made. It has been put forward by persons whose general intelligence and acquaintance with the principles which underlie taxation make it hard for us to regard them as quite honest in adopting this line of argument.

It is alleged that Pennsylvania moves in this matter, because she will profit to an extent beyond her rightful due by the distribution of the surplus. On the contrary, she will get less than her share in relation to the consumption of imported goods, of tobacco and of spirituous and malt liquors by her people. Nor is there anything in her history which warrants the charge that this State is eager to profit at the expense of her sister Commonwealths. It may not be uninstructive to go back a hundred years. In the times when the original thirteen States were living under the Articles of Confederation, the power to impose duties upon imports was in the hands of the States severally. In those days, Philadelphia, not New York, was the chief commercial emporium of the country. Our city for that reason stretched along the Delaware front from Richmond to Southwark, but did not reach Fourth Street in its westward extension. The trade with the West Indies in rum, spiced coffee and raw cotton was more largely in the hands of

Philadelphians than of any other merchants. Our State had more power to levy duties on the commerce of the country than had any other in the Union. New York was much less of an *entrepot* for commerce, and had not half our population.

In view of the poverty of the general Government, it was proposed to amend the Articles of Confederation by transferring the right to lay import duties from the States to the Continental Congress. Those articles could not be amended, except by consent of all the States. Twelve of the thirteen gave their consent, and Pennsylvania was one of the twelve. It was New York who refused her consent. Her sacrifice would have been much less than was asked of Pennsylvania, but she would not make the sacrifice. And in these latter days, when every proposal emanating from Pennsylvania is charged to some sordid motive, some local selfishness, it is well to recall the attitude our State occupied in this instance and in the promotion of the Constitution by which the power to collect this revenue was transferred to the nation.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE VIRGINIA "FUNDERS" CONVENTION, ETC.

CONCERNING the action of the recent Virginia Democratic Convention at Lynchburg, there are numerous comments. The Richmond *Despatch* (Dem. and anti-Mahone,) declares that the debt question is no longer an issue in Virginia. "The war," it says, "is not more certainly over than is the matter of the readjustment of the public debt. The Democratic State Convention held in Lynchburg last week settled that question." The Wilmington, N. C., *Star* (Dem. and anti-Mahone,) strongly condemns the plank demanding the repeal of the internal taxes. It says:

"Whilst with all the emphasis possible we say that we think the Virginia Democrats have made a mistake in declaring squarely for the abolition of the whole internal revenue system, and thus declaring against taxing such luxuries as tobacco and whiskey, beer and cigars, we still hope they may beat Mahone and his tribe, and beat them badly. We believe that it is right, just, fair and wise to tax these luxuries. We believe it is humane, just, fair and wise not to tax the necessities,—the poor man's necessities. Thus believing in our heart of hearts, we cannot endorse any plank adopted by the Virginians or North Carolinians that says in fact that it is right and just not to tax luxuries."

But there is a very general apprehension, even in the South, that the Lynchburg convention has overdone its work. The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* (Dem. and anti-Mahone,) says:

"The question now is how much stronger the Democratic party of Virginia is, without any sharp principles or issues in contradistinction to the platform of Mahone, than it was before. . . . 'Anything to beat Grant!' proved a miserable rallying cry for the national Democracy. 'Anything to beat Mahone!' may be as great a folly in Virginia. We trust that the Democrats of Virginia know what they are about, and have pursued the wisest policy for victory. We wish them success in this undertaking, although it looks a little ridiculous to hold up Mahone as a monster of infamy, while making but small if any issue with him on the great questions of the time."

The Richmond *Whig*, General Mahone's organ, sharply attacks and bitterly ridicules the convention, of course. "Their patchwork quilt, which they call a platform, is too short to cover their sins," it declares, and adds:

"What is there in the Bourbon-Funder platform that enunciates in plain and unmistakable language a single doctrine which that party has not heretofore fiercely opposed? They declare their adhesion to the settlement of the State debt as it has been perfected and established by the Readjuster party, when it is a fact notorious to the world that they obstinately obstructed such a settlement at every step, denouncing it as larceny and highway robbery, and endeavoring to prejudice the public opinion outside of the bounds of the Commonwealth against the supporters of the Riddleberger Bill, and to classify them with those delectable characters in the 'Arabian Nights' known as the 'Forty Thieves.'"

All of which is certainly very true, and does put a rather ridiculous gloss on the declaration that now the "Funders" accept the arrangement and yield their adhesion to it!

The Philadelphia *Press*, discussing the assumption of the New York *Times* that a surplus of revenue could not be distributed to the States in proportion to population, because it is not collected on precisely that basis, says:

"New York collects the customs duties, but doesn't pay any more than the share of its own consumption. Illinois makes the whiskey and collects the internal revenue, but doesn't pay it; for it is paid by the consumers, wherever they may be. With this presentation of a plain fact, the objection to the distribution plan as unjust, because the revenue is not collected in proportion to population, tumbles to pieces. It is as erroneous in theory as it is mistaken in its facts, and applies with just as much force to the ordinary use of the necessary revenue as to the extraordinary use of the surplus."

Concerning Butler's strength and prospects in Massachusetts this year, the Boston *Herald* (Ind. and anti-Protection,) says:

"As the result of considerable observation and inquiry, we do not hear of a single person who proposes to vote for Butler for Governor this year who did not vote for him last year. On the other hand, we hear every day of Republicans and Democrats who voted for him last year, or who did not take the trouble to vote at all, who say with emphasis that they shall vote against him this year, believing that his administration has been a blot on the honor of the Commonwealth. We believe that any good candidate can be elected against him, and that some candidate will be, and that this Butler scramble will only be remembered as a season of shame and of warning for the future."

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS, PAST AND PRESENT.

THE most famous of the Virginia springs are grouped together within an easy distance of each other. The White Sulphur, the centre of the group, is the most fashionable watering-place in the South. For more than a century, it has been visited for the curative qualities of its waters and its charming social attractions. Five generations of Southern belles have held their courts of love and beauty at this favorite spot; many hearts have been lost and won in its lovely bowers and enchanting groves. The White Sulphur has always been a favorite meeting-place for the statesmen and politicians of the South. In the early days, Randolph, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Clay and Calhoun were wont to gather there and mature plans for the next political campaign. In the olden time, the planters of Virginia and the Carolinas went to the White Sulphur in their coach-and-four, which carried the ladies of the family, accompanied by other vehicles containing the servants and luggage, while the planter and his sons, riding on superb horses, formed an escort of which a princess might have been proud. They spent days and sometimes weeks on the road, but they remained at the springs until early autumn. The cottages at the White Sulphur were occupied by the same families year after year, and the sociability of the place was universal. The amusements were few and life became rather tiresome as the monotonous days lengthened into weeks and months. The gentlemen talked politics, played whist, drank juleps, and read the newspapers; the ladies sewed, walked, read, visited each other's cottages, and, in fact, lived pretty much the same sort of life they did at home. There was a dance every night,—a cotillion, the Virginia reel, or some such simple dance,—but the German and racquet were unknown. The music was furnished by a couple of black fiddlers and the *toilettes* of the ladies were very simple; but the fair daughters of the South possessed a grace and loveliness which needed not the foreign aid of ornament. In those primitive times, the gayety of the evening was over at midnight, and the ball-room, piazzas and parlors were deserted soon after that hour.

The old, easy-going, sociable home life which distinguished the White Sulphur Springs in the *ante-bellum* days, no longer prevails. Now, instead of spending days on the trip, including forty miles of staging on proverbially bad Virginia roads, the traveller from Philadelphia or Baltimore can take an early breakfast at home and sup at the White Sulphur the same evening, having made the whole journey in the cars. Since the war the White Sulphur has ceased to be merely sectional and has become a great national watering-place. Every State, from Maine to Texas and from Maryland to California, is annually represented there. About the 1st of August, the season is at its height, and the arrivals then number about two hundred a day, the capacity of the mammoth hotel and the surrounding cottages is taxed to its utmost, and the two chairs and bolster of young *Marlowe* in the play are often the only bed of the weary traveller. The dining-room, which is the largest in the world, with a seating capacity of sixteen hundred guests, presents a bright and animated scene when it is filled for the two-o'clock dinner. Two hundred and fifty colored waiters move quickly but noiselessly about; every table in the dining-room, which is three hundred and fifteen feet long, is crowded with guests, among whom every style of female beauty is represented, which with the charming variety of *toilettes* make up a scene which once witnessed will be long remembered.

But even since the White Sulphur has become a national resort its greatest charm is still its society. There is none of the glitter and show that distinguishes the Northern watering-places,—none of the dazzling display of diamonds of Saratoga, the splendid equipages of Newport, the superficial gayety of Cape May and Long Branch. Life at the White Sulphur may be described in a few words. After an early breakfast, the grand promenade of the ladies and gentlemen takes place in the drawing-room, which is twice as large as the East Room in the White House. After an hour thus spent, the guests separate to enjoy the various amusements of the morning; the elderly persons remain on the piazza or scatter about the lawn; the young people roll ten-pins, dance, or betake themselves to the avenues that lead to "Lovers' Leap." After dinner, the promenade of the morning is repeated for an hour, when the ladies retire to the afternoon siesta as a preparation for the nightly ball, which is the crowning glory of the White Sulphur amusements. The sparkling music of Strauss invites to the dance, and soon thirty quadrilles are formed. At midnight, the German begins and continues until two o'clock.

The chief complaint at the White Sulphur is that while the belles are numerous the beaux are comparatively few. Young men who have only ten days' or two weeks' vacation prefer to spend their holiday at the more dashing resorts on the sea-coast. So the young gentlemen of leisure who visit the White Sulphur have to do double duty; they have to escort the ladies to the springs before breakfast, drink the waters when they are not thirsty, run to the post-office for letters that never come, play croquet when they prefer to play billiards, walk to "Lovers' Leap" when they would rather go fishing, and after dancing attendance on the fair creatures all day dance with them half the night in the ball-room, when perhaps they would prefer to spend their time in the bar-room or in enjoying the hospitality of the gallant captain, "faro."

Until the summer of 1869, the Virginia springs were cut off from railroad communication with the outside world. The traveller could go no farther than Covington, twenty-two miles from the White Sulphur, where, after a comfortless supper, he passed an uncomfortable night. The present writer travelled on the first passenger train that went over the road from Covington to the White Sulphur Springs, on the 28th of June, 1869. It was a special passenger train, so called, and consisted of an engine and one platformed car, the baggage being piled up among the passengers. Among the party were General Wickham (the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad), Generals Anderson and Echols, United States Senator Caperton of West Virginia, and Mr. Charles P. Huntington (vice-president of the Central Pacific Railroad). The road passed through some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in America. The train went through a tunnel one mile long, and there being no light in the car it was darker than the darkest midnight. We were eight minutes going through, and the bell was sounding all the way, which added greatly to the solemnity. It was really oppressive, and I was relieved when we emerged into day-light. A large portion of this road is cut through the massive rock at an immense expense, the tunnel alone costing four hundred thousand dollars, and it is the longest in the United States.

One of the greatest charms of the Virginia springs, for some persons, is the fact that fashion does not demand a dozen different *toilettes* a day. The dress worn at breakfast is seldom changed, except for the ball. The men go to the mountains to wear out their old clothes; so their costumes are more varied than elegant. People visit these springs to enjoy themselves, and they do so. Business is forgotten, letters neglected, lawyers forget their clients, doctors their patients, and pastors their flocks; but the politicians never forget their vocation. There is an incompatibility between the White Sulphur waters and the mountain dew. The former destroys all taste for stronger drinks; but unfortunately the bar has more patrons than the springs. The climate is so delightful that even in the "dog days" ten-pins is an enjoyable recreation. At the height of the season, when two thousand persons, with appetites made keen by the bracing mountain air, seek the dining-room, the scene is a very striking one. The great feature of the White Sulphur season is the fancy-dress balls, which take place the last week in July and the first week in August. These always cause a flutter of excitement among the young ladies and gentlemen, and the selection and arranging of their costumes occupy them several days before the great event comes off. On these occasions, the ball-room is thrown open at nine o'clock, and by ten o'clock it presents a lively, brilliant and fantastic scene. Court ladies, pages, flower-girls, peasants, fortunetellers, knights, sailors, brigands, kings mingle together.

The Old Sweet Springs are seventeen miles from the White Sulphur. They are much more quiet but more elegant than the latter, especially in their table and accommodations. Visitors to the White Sulphur go to the Old Sweet to build themselves up after the dissipation of the former place. The Warm Springs are situated in a lovely valley, surrounded by some of the most striking scenery of the Alleghenies. From the neighboring hills, an extensive and beautiful view is obtained, including mountain streams, green valleys, and a rare blending of light and shade wherever the eye turns. The bath at the Warm Springs is five feet deep and the temperature ninety-six degrees. In it the bather forgets the fatigues of the road, and in the soft bubbling water feels light and happy, free from all the cares of life. The Healing Springs lie in the valley of the Warm Spring Mountains, at an elevation of twenty-four hundred feet above tide-water. The air is pure and fresh, and the waters and baths possess healing qualities which make these springs the favorite resort for invalids. The Hot Springs, situated in the same valley, have long held a high position among the watering places of Virginia. The waters are said to be equal to the celebrated thermal waters of France and Germany.

A lively writer, in describing the health-giving qualities of the Virginia springs, said that "the cripple is set up at the Hot, the imaginary invalid is made whole at the Warm, the dyspeptic is made happy with Alum Water, and the Southwesterner with bile in his blood and jaundice in his eye is ordered to drink at the Salt Sulphur; the Healing Springs are good for the gout, ladies wearied after the winter's dissipation are refreshed by a bath at the White Sulphur, while the Blue Sulphur is said to be proof against all devils of the same color."

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

THE LATE ALEXANDER CASTELLANI.

RECENT European journals are full of notices of the death of Alexander Castellani of Rome and of his services to art and

IN JOURNEYING TO THE FAMOUS SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA DESCRIBED ABOVE, THE tourist has a choice of several picturesque routes, with all of which the Pennsylvania Railroad system connects, so that the starting-point from this section must be by that road. One can travel via Washington and Richmond, taking the Virginia Midland or Chesapeake and Ohio, or via Baltimore, taking the Western Maryland or Baltimore and Ohio, or via Harrisburg and Hagerstown, taking the Shenandoah Valley system through the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys, which route enables one to visit the great caverns of Luray, the discovery of which is the wonder of the century. They should be seen, either going or returning.

archaeology. The son of a famous Roman jeweller and silversmith, Alexander was just beginning to make his own reputation by his mastery of his trade, when he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the Castle of San Angelo for his republicanism. He used this enforced leisure for thorough studies, among other things translating Shakespeare into Italian, and at last escaped by a dramatic feigning of insanity. Establishing himself in Naples, near where he has just died, he was not only energetic in prosecuting his special business of reproducing antique jewelry, but he began excavations on his own account on a large scale, unearthing many treasures in the old Etruscan towns, and set on foot methods of collecting art objects of every kind. The British Museum, the Louvre, South Kensington, the Emperor of Russia, the Rothschilds, and our own infant museums and our own collectors, all point with pride to articles bought from Castellani. His sturdy faith in extreme republican politics kept him out of Rome until, at last, the men of his own party forced their way into the city, and then he too entered by the famous breach at Porta Pia, and for some years he was a leader in municipal politics and an active friend of the most noteworthy Italian republicans, in and out of the Government. His house in Rome was not only a wonderful museum of art treasures of all kinds, but it was a gathering place for the most distinguished men in Rome of his way of thinking, and foreigners of all degrees and modes of thought, for to them he was more tolerant than to his own countrymen.

It was largely due to his admiration of the United States that he was led to come to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, bringing a wealth of treasures that of itself was the shrine of thousands of visitors. Ceramics such as had never been seen here before, in a series that illustrated the history of pottery better than any books could do, rare antique marbles of priceless value and beauty, Persian rugs and rich embroideries, great vellum tomes of old music, a wonderful collection of rings from the earliest Papal and Byzantine successors of St. Peter down through a whole series of bishops and abbots famous in church history,—in short, a collection that of itself needed weeks of study. He and his wife, a Frenchwoman full of sympathy and intelligence, were never tired of showing its best treasures to those who could appreciate his collections, and his running commentaries were an instructive lesson, showing his wide reading, his deep knowledge and his modest character. Some of the least important objects were bought by museums and by individuals, and are now in places of honor in public or private collections, but the effort to secure the whole collection, or even the whole of its most important component parts, failed, mainly for want of a proper understanding among those who were most competent to appreciate its special merit and most anxious to make it the foundation of a real art museum. Not long after, it was sold piecemeal and scattered far and wide in sales in London and Paris. Castellani himself was the Italian commissioner to the last Paris exposition, and was always glad to see Americans there and at his own house in Rome. Down to the very last, he was busy with urging on political reforms, education, and municipal and local legislation in Italy, and with his own antiquarian work.

His place cannot easily be filled. It was difficult to specify the particular quality that made him so popular and so successful. His study of the Etruscan silver and goldsmiths' work has restored an art that was almost lost, and the paper read before some of his friends in Philadelphia, at the time of the Exhibition, is still referred to as a happy illustration of art applied to industry. To be a jeweller implied with him a knowledge of mineralogy that made him a welcome guest at the Academy of Natural Sciences, where he held his own with Leidy and Vaux and Clay and Lesley. He was one of the first and earliest of Fortuny's friends and admirers, and the special sympathy that existed here between such a collector as Mr. William Stewart and such a diligent and admiring student as Ferris, busy reproducing Fortuny in his etchings, soon had renewed spirit in Castellani's active praise of the great artist, who had then only lately died. On all sides Castellani found and made friends, and the charm of his personal presence will be revived by the news of his untimely death. It is to be hoped that some of his intimate associates will preserve his best and most characteristic features in a memoir, for he stood in the closest relations with men of the highest importance for art, for letters, for archaeology, in England and France, and he had no small influence on politics in its broadest and most liberal sense in Italy. Philadelphia owes him no small obligation for the sacrifices of time and money made by him in his share of its Centennial Exhibition, but he was only mindful of the hospitable and friendly kindnesses shown him here, and he never for an instant spoke as if the indebtedness were not entirely on his side for the lessons he had learned during his stay in this country.

His native shrewdness in distinguishing the most characteristic of local features was shown in his choice of Haverford College as the school and home of his young son, who was here with his parents during the Centennial. There certainly could be no more instructive lesson by way of comparison than the life and tone of that institution for a youth of such parentage and about to resume his studies and work abroad. The Castellanis—for husband and wife were one in their pursuits and sympathies,—were welcome guests in many of the attractive excursions offered to the foreigners at the Exhibition, and no one

can forget the scene of their first sight of Niagara, when the wife, full of the sentiment and enthusiasm characteristic of her French nationality, burst into tears. She will now have the consolation of sympathy in her sorrow from all who knew the manly traits of her noble husband, his patient endurance of political persecution, and his modesty in success. Of all the lessons taught by the Centennial, none will be more enduring than the recollection of the varied treasures of the Castellani collection. Those of its art examples that are now preserved here will be treasured for the sake of its former owner, for each item of the long list bore the impress of his wide knowledge and broad sympathy in all the kindred fields of art and archaeology. With him these were the growth of years of profound study and the reflection of a fulness and depth of knowledge that had a range limited only by the conditions of history, and coextensive with all its study implied.

J. G. R.

LITERATURE.

THE SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA.

THE second volume of this valuable dictionary of theological and ecclesiastical information (Funk & Wagnalls, New York) covers the alphabet from G to O, and fills 1,714 pages of double columns and close print. What we said of the merits of the first volume is equally true of the present. Its summaries of the articles in Herzog's German work (Vols. V.-IX.) are generally admirable, and its additional articles on English and American topics make it more useful to the American theologian than even a translation of Herzog would be. The articles on New England theology and theologians, by Professor Park, are especially acceptable. The book fills a vacancy in the library of the American minister, which has been vacant ever since the demands for historical scholarship made Buck's "Theological Dictionary" no longer available.

But, as in the first volume, more careful editing would be desirable. It is not accurate to say that the revolt begun by *Janet Geddes* was against the introduction of the English Liturgy into Scotland. Laud's Scottish Service-Book, as Burton shows in his "History of Scotland,"—here misnamed "The History of the Church of Scotland,"—was in much closer keeping with the Roman Catholic missal than is the English Prayer-Book. It was distinctly a different book. Under *St. George* some notice should have been taken of Gibbon's identification of him with George of Cappadocia. That *John Gerhard's* Meditations have been rendered into English at least three times (1632, 1715 and 1840) should have been mentioned. Under *St. Gertrude*, Preger should have been alleged as the authority. He corrects several of the statements reproduced in this article. The "Insinuations" are not by the Gertrude who was born at Eisleben, and they were printed three times before the edition of 1662, here given as the first. *Guericke's* "Life of Francke" and his "Archaeology" have been translated. It should have been said that *Anton Günther* formally submitted to the decision putting his books on the "Index."

Did *Dr. Hackett* twice translate *Van Oosterzee* on *Philemon*? Some mention of *Albrecht von Haller's* poetry might have been in place. A mention of *Hamann's* rather queer marriage is essential to a full estimate of the man. The article by Dr. Schaff, on *Archdeacon Hare* is very good as far as it goes; but it makes no mention of his and his brother's first work, "A Layman's Letters" (1824), none of his "Vindication of Niebuhr" (1829); none of his and Thirlwall's "Philological Museum" (1831-32), none of his "Portions of the Psalms in English Verse" (1838); none of his "Life and Remains of John Sterling" (1848); none of his "Hurstmonceaux Sermons" (1841-9); none of his separate sermons, some of which were events; none of his five pamphlets on Church questions, collected in 1855. Even the number and dates of his "Charges" (1840-54) are not given. It does not mention that he was made select preacher at Cambridge in 1839, and chaplain to the Queen in 1853. The "Memoir of Daniel Macmillan" by Mr. Thomas Hughes, might have been mentioned as a new and valuable source of information respecting Hare, and Mrs. Esther Maurice Hare's "Words of Hope and Comfort" might have been mentioned, as it is a book worthy to take its place beside the best books of her brother or her husband. In the list of *Harmonies of the Gospels*, that by Tischendorf is omitted. *Hasse's* "Anselm" has been partly translated. *Heppe's* "Geschichte des Pietismus und Mystik in der Reformirten Kirche" (1870) is not mentioned, nor is his recast and enlargement of Soldan's "Hexenprocesse." *George Herbert's* works never were edited by Coleridge, as here stated. We suppose that Lyte's edition is meant. It is not mentioned that the authenticity of *Hildegard's* writings is denied by Preger, nor is his book alleged as authority. Some notice should have been taken of *Hochmann's* great influence among the first German settlers of Pennsylvania.

If the author of the article on the *Inspired* had looked into Nordhoff's "Communistic Societies of the United States" he would have learnt much than his German authorities, good as Goebel is, do not tell, and also that Rock was not "the last medium of inspiration among them." Neither in Herzog nor here is Michael Hohl's excellent "Leben Edward Irving's" alleged as authority for *Irving's* life, although Hohl was his personal friend, and close, careful observer.

Stier (1845) is omitted from the list of commentators on the Epistle of James. Bishop Jebb's "Protestant Thomas A Kempis" might have been mentioned, and his correspondence with his greater friend Alexander Knox, of whom this encyclopedia says nothing. Engelhardt's epoch-making labors on Joachim of Floris deserved mention. What is the authority or reason for classifying the book of Job as a Hebrew poem? Is it not clearly Edomitic? Hahn's excellent commentary on it is omitted. F. D. Maurice's commentaries on John's and Luke's Gospels, the best ever written, are not mentioned. The article on John of Chur should have been omitted. It appeared in Herzog as a desperate attempt to rescue the credibility of the documents published by C. Schmidt, in his "Gottesfreunde," and his "Nickolas von Basel" from the fatal criticisms of Dr. H. Seuse Denifle, who, in his "Tauler's Bekehrung," showed them to be religious fictions with a purpose. Johann von Chur was hit on as sponsor, because Chur or Coire was far enough from Strasburg to meet Denifle's objections on grounds of distance. Strauss's clever squib on Julian,—aimed at Frederick Wilhelm IV.—should not be alleged as an authority without explanation. Ibsen's great drama on Julian might have been mentioned more fittingly. Under Justification, there is no reference to Ritschl!

J. C. Kunze was for a time professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and published a volume of German poetry during his residence in Philadelphia. Lachmann's achievements in Teutonic philology are not even referred to. Dora Greenwell's book on *Lacordaire* is not referred to, nor is C. E. Maurice's book on *Stephen Langton*. It is not quite accurate to say that it was in *William Law's* "later years" that he became a Behmenist, nor to speak of "the Manchester Society of Friends" as identical with the "Shaking Quakers," to which *Ann Lee* belonged. The edition of *Leighton's* works begun by Rev. R. West is not edited "with learned pains and loving care," but with shameful carelessness and arbitrary distortions of the text in partisan interests. For this reason, it has been a bad failure, and is still incomplete.

The Russian sect of the *Malakani* appear on page 1391 as *Malakanes* and on page 1547 as *Molokani*. There is no notice of *John Mason*, the English hymn writer, who died in 1694, and whose "Select Remains" was long a popular book. The list of F. D. Maurice's books is very incomplete. The biographer of Dr. Alexander Macleod, given here as "Samuel B. Wiley" was Rev. Samuel B. Wylie D. D. of Philadelphia. In the books on *Moses* two of Brugsch's works are confounded, apparently by a misplacement.

The article *New York Sabbath Committee* is at least misplaced, and might have been kept to ten lines with advantage. Some notice should have been taken of modern *Nihilism*, as well as of that condemned in 1179. The article on *Olshausen* omits all mention of his early connection and subsequent breach with the Schönherr party in Koenigsberg, although as the Countess von Gröben has shown in her "Liebe zur Wahrheit," there are traces of Schönherr's influence and teachings throughout Olhausen's Commentaries. On the *Origenistic Controversy*, the recent discussions by Jukes and Pusey should have been noticed.

R. E. T.

"THE DATA OF ETHICS."—The first edition of this work appeared in 1879 (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), and it is now published in popular form in order to attract more readers. The volume appeared ahead of its due course in the series, and the reason given by the author for this step is worth repeating. He said that as he might be unable to complete his system of philosophy it was more important to finish the portion relating to morality than any other. And the reason why this portion was of transcendent importance is frankly stated. Moral injunctions were losing "the authority given by their supposed sacred origin." But few things, however, could happen "more disastrous than the decay and death of a regulative system no longer fit before another and fitter regulative system had grown up to replace it." Consequently, "the establishment of rules of right conduct on a scientific basis is a pressing need." In the present and succeeding volume, Mr. Spencer's purpose is to develop these rules.

The outline of the present volume may be briefly given. Beginning with a discussion of conduct in general, the evolution of conduct is set forth, and then the author proceeds to distinguish between good and bad conduct. On this point he says that "acts are called good or bad according as they are well or ill adjusted to ends, and whatever inconsistency there is in our uses of the words arises from inconsistency of the ends." Conduct to which the name "good" is applied "is the relatively more evolved conduct," and by "bad" conduct is meant that which "is relatively less evolved." By evolution in this connection, Mr. Spencer means the tendency "ever towards self-preservation," which "reaches its limit when individual life is the greatest, both in length and breadth;" therefore, leaving other ends aside, "we regard as good the conduct furthering self-preservation, and as bad the conduct tending to self-destruction." He declares "that no school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a desirable state of feeling, called by whatever name,—gratification, enjoyment, happiness. Pleasure somewhere, at some time, to some being or beings, is an inexpugnable element of the conception." The author then considers the ways of judging conduct, the physical, the biological, the psychological and the

sociological. After further criticism and explanation, the old question of altruism and egoism is elaborately discussed, and the ground of conciliation is found in "sympathy." A beautiful picture is drawn of a society composed of persons in which sympathy exercises its wondrous power (§§ 96, 97). Two other chapters on absolute and relative ethics, and the scope of ethics, complete the volume.

The volume has occasioned much criticism. There are many who differ radically from the author with respect to the weakening of the moral forces which have been so potent in the world. Doubtless there are many who wish to see the end of the old order of things, and their wish is the parent of their prediction. No one questions Mr. Spencer's sincerity, but many do question whether a new system of ethics is needed. Of course, the world is very imperfect, but it is quite generally believed that it is not going to the "bow-wows," or even getting worse. The old "virtue-making powers" are efficacious, notwithstanding the gloomy views expressed by Mr. Spencer.

A. S. B.

"HIS SECOND CAMPAIGN."—Notwithstanding the threateningly military title of the latest issue of the "Round Robin" series, entitled "His Second Campaign" (Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.,) its pages will be found satisfactorily clear of bloodshed and tragedy, elements which are only introduced in a picturesque and retrospective way in a story illustrating very pleasingly the softening and intermingling of the alien elements of North and South, which the author (with more sanguine faith than that shown by Sherwood Bonner in the somewhat similar story of "Like Unto Like") sees in rapid process of accomplishment. The scene of the story is shifted from the Southern to the Northwestern States, and back again still further South, and the points of difference and of sympathy in the various sections are described with lively realism. All the local descriptions are very well done, but the best of all are the "Pocket Mill" and its surroundings—the "Hill Country" of Northern Georgia, in which *Colonel Chenier*, broken in fortune as in health and hope, takes refuge after the war, and in which his daughter *Rosalie*, the heroine of the story, has been allowed to develop in a sort of wood nymph life, which the reader is sorry to see so soon merge into the routine existence of an ordinary fashionable young lady.

There are not so many dialect sketches as one is apt to expect in a story centering in the "Hill-country," that new field for character studies so much worked of late; *Grofty Jones*, the humble lover of *Rosie*, is the only specimen, but he is very good of his kind. The different aspects of North and South are so impartially depicted that it is difficult to determine with which side the natural sympathies of the author are most in harmony. Perhaps some help to a guess at the section to which he belongs may be furnished by the style in which the story is written. While generally good beyond the average, it is surprisingly unhampered by the pedantries of grammar. Over-nice distinctions of adverb and adjective, indicative and subjunctive mood are made short work of; and there is a tendency to introduce curiously absolete or technical words, such as "difficulty," "hereditament" and the like.

MR. TABB'S POEMS AND SONNETS.—The exterior of this unpretending little volume ("Poems." By John B. Tabb,) is as modest as its contents, and this alone is disarming, as in so many collections of verse vanity of authorship makes the poverty within doubly conspicuous by the richness without. It is only some twenty little poems and about as many sonnets that Mr. Tabb offers to the public. The spiritual element is perhaps more prominent in his verse than the intellectual. His gifts are sensitiveness to moral and religious beauty, and sympathy with nature as it expresses or harmonizes with such thoughts and aspirations, rather than great charm of verse or spontaneous imaginative power. Mr. Tabb is an ardent Roman Catholic, and the volume is dedicated to Cardinal Newman with the warmest expressions of admiration and reverence, and the religious convictions of the author are distinctly marked in several of the poems. The best thing in the collection is the sonnet, "Unmoved," which closes with a genuine poetic touch:

"To die in sleep, to drift from dream to dream
Along the banks of slumber, beckoned on
Perchance by forms familiar, till anon,
Unconsciously, the ever-widening stream
Beyond the breakers bore thee, and the beam
Of everlasting warning woke upon
Thy dazzled gaze, revealing one by one
Thy visions grown immortal in its gleam!
O, blessed consummation! thus to feel
In death no touch of terror. Tenderly
As shadows to the evening hills he came
In garb of God's dear messenger to thee,
Nor in thy wearied eyelids broke the seal,
• In reverence for a brother's holier name."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

WINTER IN INDIA. By the Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M. P. ("Standard Library.") Pp. 154. \$0.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

GATHERED LAMBS. By Rev. Edward Payson Hammond. Pp. 172. \$0.40. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. Pp. 130. \$0.15. T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia.

ELZEVIR LIBRARY. ("The Great Bridge," "Life of Alexander H. Stephens," "Pearls of the Faith," "Plato," "Aristotle," Etc.) Pp. 70 to 150. \$0.15 to \$0.25. John B. Alden, New York.

HER TWO HUSBANDS, AND OTHER NOVELETTES. By Émile Zola. Translated by George D. Cox. Pp. 315. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia.

EVOLUTION: A SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE. A Lecture Delivered in Montreal. By Robert C. Adams. Pp. 44. \$0.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"THE OLD SWIMMIN'-HOLE" AND "LEVEN MORE POEMS. By Benj. F. Johnson, of Boone. (James Whitcomb Riley.) Pp. 50. \$0.50. George C. Hitt & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AMONG the very interesting subjects that did not receive treatment in the present edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (on account of its rule not to give biographies of living people,) are Thomas Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, Walter Bagehot and Ralph Waldo Emerson, all of whom, though now deceased, were alive when it was prepared at their place in the alphabet. The editor of Mr. Stoddart's new "companion work," the *Encyclopædia Americana*, has secured contributions from Mr. Lindsay Smith, of Boston, on Carlyle; from Mr. T. E. Kebbel, of London, on Lord Beaconsfield; from Mr. Hutton, editor of the London *Spectator*, on Bagehot; and from Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., on his friend Emerson. All these will present, no doubt, appreciative and very accurate and interesting biographies; Mr. Kebbel writes, we are told, a picturesque account of that wonderful leader—and manager,—of the Tory party, who as yet has no successor. This article is equalled, perhaps, as to its warmth and spirit, by Dr. Moritz Busch's elaborate paper on Bismarck, which will be quite an important addition to the American stock of information concerning him.

Blackwood's Magazine for July opens with a caustic article on the Government's Egyptian proceedings, in which the criticism is thinly veiled by the use of fictitious geographical and individual names. Beginning in this way, the number is fitly ended with a very sour attack on the Ministry and their conduct of business in Parliament. But we judge that in America this sort of stuff goes for very little; readers give their time to *Blackwood* for its excellent fiction and literary and general articles. There are several of the latter; the fiction is another instalment of "The Millionaire,"—whose merits, we confess, do not seem great,—and the conclusion of Mr. Rudolph Linden's "The Little World: A Story of Japan." (Ferree & Co., Mutual Library, Philadelphia.)

Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, announce that they have in press for publication at an early day: "History of Rome and of the Roman People," an extensive work, (with fine illustrations, to be issued in six or seven imperial octavo volumes, by subscription,) by Victor Duruy, Member of the French Institute, edited by Prof. Mahaffy, of Trinity College, Dublin; Lingard's "History of England," a new and choice edition, (10 vols., at from \$40 to \$85, according to binding,) the whole number being limited to 1,050 copies, of which 300 are for the American market; "The Natural History of Man," a new treatise on ethnology, by J. S. Kingsley, assisted by Dr. W. H. Dall, Prof. F. W. Putman, and Stephen Salisbury, Jr.; a new and revised edition of Dr. Elliott Coues's "Key to American Birds," and a new work by Dr. C. on "The Ornithology of the World;" an *édition de luxe* of Carlyle, in 20 vols., at \$5 per volume; "Travels in Mexico, and Life Among the Mexicans," by Fred A. Ober; Spanish on "The Meisterschaft System," by Dr. Rosenthal; and an edition of George Eliot's miscellaneous writings.

Moses King of Cambridge has in press a "Hand-Book of Springfield (Mass.)," which will have about 220 pages of text and illustrations. — Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have nearly ready a new edition of "Boston Illustrated," brought down to date and largely rewritten. — Scribner & Welford have imported Isaac Taylor's new and important work on "The Alphabet: Its History and Origin." — Stopford Brooke intends to enlarge his "Primer of English Literature" into a full history of the subject.

The recent tragic death of Captain Matthew Webb will lend interest to an article on "Sea-Bathing and Floating," from his pen, which appears in the current number of *Harper's Young People*. Curious to say, one of the lessons which the ill-fated swimmer endeavors to impress upon the readers of his article is the difference between "pluck" and "fool-hardiness." *Harper's Weekly* for this week contains his portrait.

Mr. Murray, the London publisher, proposes to issue a complete edition of Dean Stanley's works, in monthly volumes. It is to be hoped that the late Dean's fugitive lectures, some of which were published as pamphlets, will be included in the series. — Professor Sievers of Jena, who is one of the highest authorities on Anglo-Saxon, has accepted the chair of Teutonic languages at Tübingen. — A new serial story by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, with the title of "Buttered Crusts," will begin in the September number of *Wide-Awake*. — The "Life of George Eliot," which Mr. Cross is engaged upon, will be enriched with quotations from the novelist's daily journal of events, which she kept from an early age.

Mr. Fred A. Ober has returned from his trip to Mexico, where he has been making a careful study of the Northern States for his forthcoming volume. He was greatly favored in spending some time in the quarters of General Crook, and in the Apache hunting-ground. He secured valuable maps, charts and photographs, and travelled the whole length of the Rio Grande, collecting materials and statistics, making personal inspection of all objects of interest, and securing accurate information for his book, to be published by Estes & Lauriat.

The popular reception of Jewett's translation of Thucydides witnesses the continued interest of a wide circle of American readers in the choicest classical writings, and is evidence that efforts of translators and publishers (D. Lothrop & Co.) to present these writings in new and attractive forms is not unappreciated. Hardly less welcome than the "Thucydides" will be "The Odyssey of Homer," done into English prose by S. H. Butcher, M. A., and A. Lang, M. A., of the University of Oxford; and in connection with these may be mentioned also the admirable translation of the "Iliad of Homer," by Lang and others, uniform with the "Odyssey."

Mr. Charles Kent writes to the *Athenaeum* to point out that the arrangement of Lamb's poems in chronological order by Mr. Ainger in his forthcoming edition will not be a novelty. Mr. Kent in his centenary edition of Lamb's works, published in 1875, placed the poems in order of date. — "Cambridge Sermons" is a selection from the pulpit utterances in the Sheppard Church, Cambridge, of Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., one of the most instructive and entertaining of American preachers.

It is but a few weeks since the publication of Mrs. Oliphant's charming story, "The Ladies Lindores," and the next number of Harper's "Franklin Square Library," is to be a new story, entitled "Sir Tom," by this indefatigable writer. Mrs. Oliphant's long-expected sketch of Sheridan will soon be issued, also, in "English Men of Letters."

Among other books for the fall and holiday season of 1883, Lee & Shepard announce a new edition of their illustrated ballad series, consisting of "Ballads of Home," "Ballads of Beauty," "Ballads of Bravery," and "Gems of Genius."

Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London, has discovered the original "Orderly Book of General Howe," belonging to the period of his command in Boston in the War of the Revolution. Its first entry is the ominous one of June 17, 1775, and it gives curious details of the campaign down to the close at Halifax. It is to be printed.

"Reminiscences of Charlotte Cushman, the Actress and Woman," will shortly be published by the author, Joseph O. Lunt, of Boston. It will contain many incidents of the life of Miss Cushman never before made public. — Messrs. Macmillan will soon publish the first three books of an elaborate edition of Herodotus. The editors are Professor Sayce and Mr. Reginald Macaw, lecturer on Greek literature at Brasenose and University Colleges, Oxford. — "Twenty-Six Hours a Day," the substance of which attracted notice in *Scribner's Magazine*, is now first published in book form and with much new material.

T. Fisher Unwin, of London, has issued a magnificent *édition de luxe* of the "Epic of Kings: Stories Retold from the Persian Poet Firdusi," which has been translated by Miss Helen Zimmern. The illustrations were etched by Alma Tadema. Only a limited number of copies have been put on the market. — The monument to the late Dr. J. G. Holland in the cemetery at Springfield, Mass., just erected, is a shapely shaft of blue stone, bearing a bas-relief portrait in bronze of the author, by St. Gaudens. — The *Boston Herald* has issued a special export edition in the Spanish language, for circulation through the Spanish-speaking countries of the world, among merchants who do or may import American goods.

John Allyn has just ready "A First Lesson Book," by D. Y. Comstock, of Phillips Academy, Andover. The book is designed to assist in a thorough preparation for the study of Cesar. A complete Latin-English and English-Latin vocabulary is added, containing every word used in the lessons. — Not much is heard of the Longfellow memorial this summer, but a collection of 500 autograph letters written to it by eminent people in England has been offered through Hon. H. O. Houghton, now abroad, for presentation in Boston or its vicinity.

Hon. E. A. Rollins of Philadelphia has offered \$30,000 for the erection of a chapel for Dartmouth College, conditional upon the obtaining of \$60,000 before January next for the erection of a fire-proof library, also for the college. It was the lately deceased wife of Mr. Rollins, whose "New England Bygones," under the pseudonym of E. H. Arr, made so pleasant an impression on the public a couple of years ago.

There is still great diversity of opinion as to the proper pronunciation of the title of William Black's last story, "Yolande," in spite of the lines on that subject which the novelist contributed to *Harper's Bazaar*. But all are agreed that the story itself is one of the very best which Mr. Black has written. The *Saturday Review* thinks even that "perhaps the author has never before risen to the height which is reached in 'Yolande.'" Harper & Brothers have already printed five large illustrated editions of the story in their "Franklin Square Library," besides adding it to their complete library edition of Black's novels.

ART NOTES.

THERE is a laxity in the practices of artists of Continental Europe that would not be tolerated in this country,—nor, for that matter, in England. Hans Makart's large painting, "Diana's Hunting Party," has achieved wide celebrity. But Herr Makart seems to have taken a liberty in the treatment of his figures that if practised by an American painter would have raised such indignant protest as to imperil if it did not ruin the reputation of the artist. The huntresses are studies in the nude, drawn with a beauty of line and color that charms the eye. The picture is an undoubted masterpiece. But each nymph is in fact the portrait of a beautiful Viennese. One has the features of the wife of the English Ambassador in Vienna, another those of the wife of a Russian nobleman, another those of a prominent Austrian actress, and so on. It would be unsafe for an American or English artist to place on nude bodies the heads of women prominent in society, but nothing seems to have been said in Vienna against the indelicacy of Makart.

M. Idrac, whose "Salammbô" was a success of the *Salon* of 1881, has received the commission for the equestrian statue of Étienne Marul, to be erected in the pavilion of the *Hôtel de Ville*, Paris. — The great medal of honor in the exhibition at Berlin has been awarded to M. Wouters, the Belgian artist, for his portraits. — Sir Frederick Leighton, the English artist, has resigned the command of the Artists' Corps of Volunteers, which he has so long held. — Mr. Wood, the excavator on the site of the Temple of Ephesus, has stopped work, owing to the hot weather and water in the excavations.

A good many people in England, besides those who are directly connected with art and artists, have expressed dissatisfaction at the announcement that the Queen has commissioned Angelini of Vienna to paint her portrait as a birthday present to the Emperor of Germany. Her Majesty, it is thought, might surely have intrusted the work to a native artist, and the selection of Angelini is the more remarkable, inasmuch as his portrait of the Queen which hangs in the Oak Room at Windsor Castle was anything but a success in the opinion of almost everyone, except Her Majesty, who, however, was so pleased with this most unflattering picture that she presented a number of engravings from it to her relatives and friends. Lord Beaconsfield received one for Hughenden in exchange for the portrait of himself which hangs in the long corridor at Windsor. Angelini's portrait of the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, which he painted last spring, is, however, an admirable work. This picture has been presented by H. R. H. to the Emperor of Germany.

M. Bartholdi, the designer and builder of the gigantic statue of "Liberty" for Bedloe's Island, New York, has given a correspondent some definite ideas of the progress of his work. It appears now that the statue will not be ready until next summer, when the three hundred and more pieces of the statue will be shipped by steamer and the sculptor will revisit America to see his project carried out. Although apparently much gratified to hear of the forthcoming art-loan exhibition in aid of the pedestal fund, he remarked with the correspondent thought a little tinge of sarcasm: "We completed our fund for the statue by giving entertainments, exhibitions, fairs, and that sort of thing. You seem to be beginning your fund for the pedestal in the way we left off."

The painting of "Oliver Cromwell's Visit to John Milton," by the American artist, David Neal, is pronounced by the correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* to be "decidedly the most important work" at the exhibition of fine arts at Munich. — "I have had the portrait appropriately hung upon the walls of the Executive Mansion," writes President Arthur in his letter of acknowledgment to Consul Shaw of the arrival of a portrait of John Bright.

An exhibition of drawings by modern artists is to be held next year in the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, Paris. — A "gwyddfa" dating from the time of the Druids has been discovered in Wales, at Tonteg, where it had lain within a stone's throw of a highway. It is some one hundred and sixty feet around, and is in very good preservation. — The death is reported in the foreign journals of Signor de Fabris, the architect employed on the recent masterly restoration of the *façade* of Sta. Maria dei Fiori, at Florence.

A bust of the celebrated scene-painter Ciceri has been placed in the lobby of the *Opéra* at Paris. — The Portland (Me.) Public Library has accepted an oil portrait of Daniel Webster, painted by a Boston artist at the order of A. B. Holden, the donor.

— Mr. Augustus G. Heaton, of the Paris "Pen and Pencil Club," is in this country, travelling and painting portraits. He will not return to France before October. — Two new rooms in the British Museum have been opened to the public, one called the Anglo-Roman and the other the Anglo-Saxon, from their art contents.

A Rembrandt society has been lately established at Amsterdam, the object of which is to purchase paintings and drawings of the old Flemish and Dutch schools when offered for sale, either privately or at auctions, and so prevent their exportation to foreign countries, as has happened several times lately in Holland with respect to celebrated collections. The paintings thus secured to the country would be offered at moderate prices to Dutch museums and galleries.

It is reported that Herr Penther, the custodian of the gallery of paintings at the Vienna Academy, has discovered an Albert Dürer which was catalogued as a Lucas Kranach. It had some time or other been subjected to a process of restoration which had completely obscured the original. Herr Penther has been able to remove almost all the traces of this superimposed work, and the underlying picture is, on the whole, well preserved. The subject is "The Dead Christ Taken Down from the Cross, Lamented by the Holy Women."

There has recently been put into Memorial Hall, in Cambridge, Mass., a beautiful memorial window presented by the class of 1880. It is by John LaFarge, and represents Homer and Virgil. — A bust of J. H. Voss, the translator of Homer, has been erected in front of the gymnasium at Eutin, in North Germany, of which Voss was rector from 1782 to 1802. — Julius Paschka, of Vienna, has created quite a stir among the German artists by his invention of stained glass. — A gentleman has presented to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster a very valuable collection of curiosities of every sort, and they have been placed in the cathedral library, Canterbury.

Hon. John Welsh has placed on the Wissahickon, in Fairmount Park, a handsome marble statue of William Penn. The figure, which is ten feet high, stands upon a five-foot pedestal, the latter bearing the word "Toleration" in bold letters. — Professor Anton Werner has just completed a panorama of the Sedan battle-field, and it will be shown to the public by the German Emperor on his return from the South. There is now to be seen in Berlin a panorama of the attack on St. Privat, which formed the French right flank on the day of Gravelotte. A similar panorama of the great cavalry charge at Vionville, two days previously, is in preparation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—By a railroad collision on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad at Carlyon Station, on the 26th ult., sixteen persons were killed. Among them were Louis J. Boos and wife, of Philadelphia. Fourteen persons were injured.

—The President on the 30th ult. appointed Edwin H. Nevin, Jr., to be Naval Officer at Philadelphia in place of James Pollock, whose term has expired, and George F. Leland to be Surveyor of Customs in place of Nevin, promoted.

—Monsignor Capel, the famous English Catholic ecclesiastic, arrived at New York on the 29th ult. in the steamship "Arizona."

—The steamer "Ludwig," from Hamburg for Quebec, is given up for lost, being about thirty days out. She was formerly the steamer "Hansa," and was built at Greenock in 1861. She had a full crew, twenty-five cabin passengers, and a few in the steerage.

—It is understood that the President of Mexico has sent to Carlos Rivas in London a power of attorney to settle with the British holders of Mexican bonds. Only seventy-five millions of dollars in bonds are to be issued; the additional amount first agreed upon for the expenses of the bondholders' committee will not be issued. The coupons will begin to bear interest on July 1st, 1884.

—The body of Captain Webb, who perished in attempting to swim the whirlpool rapids of Niagara, was found on the 28th ult. near Lewiston, four miles below the head of the rapids.

—An explosion has occurred in a mine at Caltanissetta, Sicily, by which thirty-five miners out of total of seventy lost their lives.

—An Italian squadron arrived at Tangier on the 29th ult. to support Italy's ultimatum, insisting upon the full payment of claims of Italian subjects. The Sultan has not yet replied to Italy's demands, but it is expected that he will yield to them.

—A man named Terry left Dover at nine o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., on a floating tricycle, to cross the Channel to France. He arrived safely at Calais at five o'clock in the afternoon.

—The resignation of Allan Campbell as Comptroller of New York was offered on the 27th ult. and accepted by Mayor Edson on the following day.

—The jury in the ex-Treasurer Polk embezzlement case at Nashville on the 26th ult. brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor and payment of a fine equal to the full amount stolen, with interest, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. On the 28th, a motion for a new trial was overruled.

—The cholera still rages in Egypt, but the reports show some decrease in its virulence. The average of deaths, as far as particulars have been given by cable during the week, has been about four hundred daily in Cairo and vicinity. An analysis has been made of the water of the Nile, which shows that it is infected with putrid matter to above the cataracts.

—The French Senate has adopted, by a vote of 139 to 129, Article XV. of the Judicial Reform Bill which reduces the number of magistrates. The vote implies the adoption of the entire bill.

—The town of Casamicciola, on the island of Ischia, near Naples, was almost entirely destroyed by a subterranean convulsion on the night of the 28th ult. The neighboring towns of Forio and Lacceameno were also greatly damaged. The convulsion was first termed an earthquake, but Professor Palmieri, director of the Meteorological Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, states that the disaster was not due to that cause, but to the subsidence of the ground. The latest estimate of the loss of life is placed at between three and four thousand. No Americans are reported among the lost.

—Several heavy failures in the boot and shoe and leather trades were reported on the 30th ult. F. Shaw & Brother, of Boston, said to be the most extensive tanners in the world, made an assignment. Liabilities, three and a half million dollars; assets, nominally five million dollars. C. W. Copeland & Co., who have a factory at Brockton, Mass., also suspended, with liabilities estimated at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—Nearly one thousand persons left Ottawa, Canada, on the 30th ult., on the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré. They were accompanied by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa and a number of priests. Among the pilgrims were "scores of invalids on crutches, and blind men and women," who hope to be cured through the intercession of St. Anne.

—In the criminal court at Washington on the 30th ult., Judge Wylie over-ruled the motion to quash the indictment in the Kellogg case. Kellogg's counsel gave notice that he wished to have the case tried at the earliest practicable moment.

—It is estimated that over one thousand acres of growing tobacco in Lancaster County, Penna., were destroyed by the hail and rain storm on the 28th ult.

—Intelligence has been received in London that James Carey, the informer in the Phoenix Park murder cases, was shot dead on the 29th ult., on the steamer "Melrose," while she was between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. The deed was committed by a fellow passenger named O'Donnell.

—The Southern Exhibition in Louisville was formally opened on the 1st inst. A telegram from Louisville says: "Pictures of Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Arthur greet the eye on every side, as if this were a thoroughly Northern city, instead of a thoroughly Southern one." The President and party, General Sheridan, and other distinguished persons, arrived in Louisville to attend the opening.

—It is said at the Treasury Department that the reduction of the public debt for July, if there be any, is very small.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Chicago on the 31st ult., application was made by Granville D. Brannan for leave to file a petition for a receiver for the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The petitioner, who is one of the large stockholders of the road, alleges that it is "so involved financially that it must stop business, unless a receiver is appointed." The road runs from Toledo to St. Louis, with branches to Cincinnati and the coal fields of Indiana and Illinois, making a total of eight hundred and thirty miles operated.

—The telegraphers' strike appears as far from settlement as ever, the strikers presenting a determined front and the companies apparently transacting their business as usual. The Western Union Company has paid the July salaries, and President Levy of the Brotherhood has disbursed among the strikers whatever money was needed. The Bell Telephone men are still out, but it is announced that their places have been filled.

—Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption. Lava is descending from the crater in the direction of the town of Torre del Greco, at the southwest foot of the mountain. The inhabitants of Torre del Greco have fled to places of safety.

—General Prendergast, Captain-General of Cuba, has tendered his resignation, owing ostensibly to ill health, and it has been accepted by the Home Government. General Chinchilla, the Vice Captain-General, has also resigned. General Costello has been appointed General Prendergast's successor. Pending the arrival of the new Captain, General Reina will assume the duties of the office.

—The Agricultural Holdings Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on the 1st inst.

—Dr. Putlitz, professor of political economy at the Berlin University, committed suicide on the 25th ult., after drawing a "death lot" in a so-called college "duel." He refused to fight, because his antagonist was near-sighted. — Hon. Montgomery Blair, long prominent in American politics, died on the 27th ult. at Silver Spring, near Washington, aged 71. — The Count de Persano, ex-Admiral of the Italian Navy, died in London on the 29th ult., aged 78. — Ex-Congressman Wm. E. Lansing, of New York, died in Syracuse on the 29th ult. — Senor Barca, Spanish Minister to the United States, committed suicide in the Albemarle Hotel, New York, on the 29th ult. He was fifty-two years of age.

—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention met on the 1st inst. in Harrisburg. R. E. James, of Northampton County, was chosen permanent chairman. Robert Taggart, of Warren County, was nominated for Auditor-General, and Joseph Powell, of Bradford, for State Treasurer. The platform declares for "import duties so adjusted in their application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies;" denounces the proposition to distribute the surplus Federal revenue among the States; insists upon the reservation of the public domain for actual settlers; approves the administration of Governor Pattison; commends the Governor for "convening the extra session to enforce obedience to the law," and counsels the Democratic members of the Legislature "to insist upon that obedience;" declares for the enforcement of the Constitutional provisions in relation to corporations; and favors legal arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes.

—The public debt statement issued on the 1st inst. shows a reduction of \$7,900,590.

—The Massachusetts Legislature finally adjourned on Friday evening last, at 9.40 o'clock.

DRIFT.

—The men who patronize Professor Huxley's biology lectures at South Kensington, London, have every reason to view the aggressiveness of the opposite sex with fear and trembling. Last winter, a young woman applied for admission to the course. The men objected, but she gained her point. At the recent examination, she carried off the honors against two hundred and fifty male competitors.

—Embezzlement in the official service of Russia is not severely punished. Muscharoch was chief of the Taganrog custom-house, and accused of complicity in the misappropriation of some 2,700,000 roubles. The statute of limitations was, however, successfully interposed as a bar to his prosecution, and he was only removed to another post, being now chief of the customs department at Sebastopol. A year or so ago, corruption was exposed in the tax office at St. Petersburg, and embezzlements amounting to millions of roubles were discovered. By special imperial decree, however, the investigations that were instituted in this case were suddenly discontinued and the whole matter was quietly buried. The chief of the tax office happened to be a near relative of another official who enjoys the reputation of being very influential with the Czar.

—The "mortuary chapel," as Mr. Jay Gould's family tomb is called, is to cost eighty-five thousand dollars and will have room for sixteen persons. In design it is a miniature Greek temple of polished granite. It is to be twenty feet wide, thirty feet long, and flanked with columns, eight on each side and four on the ends. No stone used in the construction is to be less than six feet square in size, and the roof-stones are to be six feet wide by fifteen feet long, weighing several tons apiece. The doors of the chapel are to be of bronze, modelled by Augustus St. Gaudens, whose bill for this service is to be \$2,500. Inside the original plan was to close each of the sixteen compartments with a slab of polished marble, to be cemented in place. The latest intention, however, is to finish the inside of the chapel in bronze, as being more durable than marble. Facing the door of the chapel is to be a window of stained glass, probably by Lafarge, representing the Resurrection.

—In one of the Washington botanical gardens there is Holy Ghost, or dove flower, in bloom. The stalk is about as thick as a lead-pencil and something over three feet high. The flowers, which spring from short side stems, are about three inches in diameter and look like white wax. In the bottom of the cup shaped blossom is most lovely specimen of nature's art. It is the dove, which occupies a sitting posture, with wings extending upward and exhibiting the first half of the body. In front of the dove is an altar slightly sprinkled with diminutive dots of maroon coloring, and this is the only color about the bloom. At the base of the stalk are three shoots or long leaves, like the shoots to new corn. There are twenty-five of the cups on the stem, and the fragrance is very delicate and sweet. The dove specimen is kept in the green-house where the air-plants are, which are nothing else than blocks of wood, kept in a temperature so hot and damp that they are forced to grow and bloom.

—European statisticians are gradually reducing their estimates of the population of China. It used to be put at over four hundred millions. Behn and Wagner reduce their estimate for China and Corea from 4,34,500,000 to 379,500,000. Peterson reduces his estimate by seventy five millions, making the present total three hundred and fifty millions. Dr. Happer, missionary, believes this can safely be reduced another fifty millions. Mr. Hippisley, acting commissioner of customs, thinks two hundred and fifty millions more nearly correct than three hundred and fifty millions. The losses by the Taiping and Mohammedan rebellions, and by the famine and pestilence which swept the provinces of Chili, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi and Houan, are variously estimated at from sixty-one to eighty-one millions.

—The causes which have determined the present distribution of the flora of the world have occupied the minds of some of the ablest students of natural history, but no satisfactory solution of the problem has yet appeared. If we accept the theory of Reaumur that plants are limited in their northern extension by heat alone, we shall find many anomalies difficult to reconcile, as no isothermal lines limit species. Nor will De Candolle's theory, that the limits are governed by the values of heat which are useful to a plant, assist the student; for climatic causes are not the only ones which limit vegetable species, or we should then find the same species growing in every portion of the isothermal belt of a continent where the same conditions of heat and moisture exist, which is not the case. Some species, apparently very local in their habits and confined to a very limited area, are found many miles farther north, with no intervening stations. For example, the *Shrubby pustilla*, a little fern, was thought to be peculiar to Jersey City, where it was confined to the pine-barren district; but it has lately been found in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, while no intervening stations have as yet been reported.

—There are certain to be many disappointed applicants for fame and prize-money when the essays on the Sabbath which have been invited by the American Sunday-School Union are read. The successful competitor is to receive one thousand dollars and the rest will receive nothing. This plan of setting authors at work is probably as good as any that can be devised with a view to the production of a special treatise; yet it is very unsatisfactory. The best writers are not attracted by one chance in a hundred of receiving a prize, against ninety-nine chances of having to do their work for nothing. The risk incurred by the offer of a prize of this kind is that there will be a great many competitors, most of whom will present manuscripts of various degrees of respectable mediocrity, the whole lot ranging from reasonably fair to tolerably middling. The best way to procure a valuable work on the Sabbath would be to engage some wise and experienced literary person to write it, and pay him a good price for the writing. Another good way would be to procure a dozen shorter treatises from as many able and well-known writers, and issue them together, symposium fashion.

—There are many curious differences between the laws of Scotland and England, of which the varieties in forms of will making may stand for an example. In Scotland, more laxity is permitted in reference to wills than in England since 1838. In the former country, almost any kind of written document purporting to dispose of the testator's property and sufficient to show his intention is regarded as a good will. It is not necessary that ink be used, and a legacy by word of mouth is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling. If the will is holograph,—that is, written by the grantor's own hand,—no witnesses are required. If it is not holograph, then two witnesses are necessary, with a regular testing clause, or with the designations of the witnesses written after their signatures. They need not sign their names in the presence of the grantor, but he must either sign or acknowledge his signature in their presence. In England, every will must be attested by two witnesses, no matter who wrote it, and after either seeing the testator sign or hearing him acknowledge his signature they ought to sign in his presence. A gift or legacy to a person witnessing a will is void, but it does not affect the validity of the will. The same holds good in Scotland, except in the case of very small legacies, which are not void. In England, a creditor may be a witness, while in the sister country the opposite is the case. All English wills must be in writing. Soldiers and sailors, however, when on service may make nuncupative wills; that is, by word of mouth. If a will is written on more pages than one, each page should be signed, the witnesses signing only on the last. In England, if the grantor cannot sign, he may make his mark or an "X," or he may ask someone to sign for him. In Scotland, only a notary or the clergyman of the parish can sign for another. All erasures and insertions must be carefully mentioned at the end of the deed, and all marginal additions signed. Such are the principal formalities to be observed in the execution of a will. In the old Roman law, if a father wished to disinherit a child, he required to insert a special clause to that effect, or such child could get the will rendered void on the ground that he had been forgotten. Blackstone in his "Commentaries" conjectures that this gave rise to the custom in

England of leaving to a disinherited child the sum of one shilling to show that he had been remembered. From this custom springs the well-known phrase: "I'll cut you off with a shilling."

—The New York *Globe*, giving some details of a very precise character concerning the occupations and successes of colored men in the South, mentions these in Richmond, Va., as "among the most prosperous" of their race in that city: Rev. James Holmes, said to be worth \$3,000; Joseph E. Farrer, master builder, \$10,000; Abner Cooley, master builder, \$3,000; the Rev. Richard Wells, \$3,000; the Rev. William Troy, \$9,000; the Rev. J. Jasper, \$5,000; C. Wilson, \$4,000; J. Turner & Sons, \$9,000; Mr. Hill, \$4,000; William Wilkeson, \$5,000; Benjamin Smith, \$2,500; Willis Wines, \$5,000; Ernest East, \$2,500; William K. Lyons, barber, \$2,000; R. C. Hobson, barker, \$5,000. Most of this money is invested in real estate. In Jackson Ward there are more than one hundred colored people who own property varying in value from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and about twenty in Manchester, a suburb of Richmond. One of the finest residences in the city is owned by Dr. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum. Many gentlemen conduct successful businesses, grocery, dye, etc. There are some thirty colored teachers in and around Richmond. Richmond supports fourteen colored churches, mostly of the Baptist denomination.

—The Confederate bond speculation is the subject of an "explanation" by a London correspondent of the New York *Herald* which would be better if it were clearer. It has been a matter of surprise that anybody should pay money for bonds which are utterly valueless, even as material to be worked over, for the paper on which they are printed is of the poorest kind. If the *Herald* correspondent is correct in his exposition of the scheme at the bottom of this speculation, it argues an almost incomprehensible ignorance on the part of Englishmen of the conditions under which the Confederate bonds were issued and their redemption promised. The Confederacy stipulated that it would pay its indebtedness after securing the independence for which it was struggling. In view of its defeat, its notes might have been written: "Will pay one day after eternity." There is no sort of obligation upon the late seceded States, either as a whole or as individual parts of the attempted Confederacy, either legal or moral, to redeem any of these bonds. As for any proposition to "boycott" the South, unless a compromise is entered into for the partial redemption of these bonds, that is as absurd and impracticable as the other elements of the scheme. English capital cannot be kept out of profitable Southern enterprises on any such idea of sentimentality. English money is being invested in the South now because it offers prospects of paying a better profit than home investments, and it will continue to be so as long as these prospects remain, notwithstanding the syndicate of boycotting speculators in dead bonds.

—The railways that run trains on Sunday do so, as others pursue business, to make money, although the reason has been sometimes given that the laboring people need recreation, and therefore to keep the roads going is a work of charity. According to the *Railway Age*, a Western road has made the experiment with sole reference to the dollars and cents, and the president of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad gives the following information: "Our June business has been larger than ever before, and the aggregate earnings the largest on record." While the experience of one railroad for two months is by no means conclusive of the question at issue, yet it certainly tends to re-ut the position taken by so many managers that a single railroad, or a portion of the railroads of the country, cannot afford to cease Sunday work, and that Sunday observance is not practicable unless all railroads unite in it. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Road has discontinued Sunday traffic and has increased its business, and there is no indication that its earnings for May and June are less than they would have been if its trains had run seven days in each week.

—A curious little sketch of the religion of the Omaha and Ponca Indians is given in the *American Antiquarian*. Their traditions show that before the whites had appeared in their region they believed in a superior being, whom they called Wakanda. They believed that Wakanda existed; where or how he existed, they did not know. They had no public gatherings for worship and no religious teachers of any kind. Each person worshipped in his own way, and their worship was most devout when they went on the war-path. They never had any idea of a bad spirit till they met the whites. Now they believe that the good go to dwell with the good ghosts and the bad to the bad ghosts, a belief adopted from the whites. They never had the very common Indian belief in transmigration of souls, but the idea of the continued existence of the spirit is very old with them. They never worshipped inanimate objects, nor heroes, nor sacred men and women, as do many other tribes. Fasting to the verge of starvation was formerly a voluntary religious infliction, but has been abandoned since the days of agencies and Government supplies. The approach of civilization appears to have revolutionized their religion without converting them.

—The astronomer of the Providence *Journal*, to whom the press of the country is under constant obligation, has published his planetary summary for August. During the month, the planets Neptune, Saturn, Mars, Jupiter and Venus are all "morning stars." Neptune, if he were near enough, would be seen above the horizon about half past eleven o'clock in the evening. Saturn "peers above the eastern hills" half an hour after midnight, and is followed by Mars twenty minutes later. Jupiter is due about a quarter after three, and Venus rises half an hour later. Mercury and Uranus are the evening stars. The August moon falls on the 18th, at a quarter before eight in the morning. On the 1st, when waning, she is in conjunction with Jupiter and Venus, and on the 29th with Jupiter again. On the 3d she is at her nearest point to Mercury, and to Uranus on the 6th, and on the 24th she is very near Neptune. At half-past one o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, she is in close conjunction with Saturn. In some portions of the globe, the moon occults Saturn for the fifth time since the beginning of the year. She completes her circuit of the planets by her conjunction with Mars on the 27th.

—Southern Italy became alarmed about the cholera as soon as the disease appeared in Egypt. The reason for this concern is clear, since communication between Alexandria and Brindisi, Naples and Rome is frequent and direct. The latest Roman and Neapolitan papers speak of the people of those cities as almost panic-stricken. Naples is the first stopping-place in Christian Europe of almost all steamers westward-bound from Turkey, Asia Minor, or Egypt. There are three steamship arrivals a week from Alexandria, Port Said, Tunis, Smyrna or Constantinople in one Italian line. The arrivals of the four French lines which make Naples their first port of call average one for every day in the year. One English line touches there regularly on its return trips fortnightly from Australia, by way of the Suez Canal. Numerous steamers also enter at irregular intervals, and altogether the annual arrivals from Eastern points number upward of five hundred, nearly three hundred of them being from Port Said or Alexandria. This frequency of communication would speedily make Naples a veritable hot-bed of the plague but for one thing; rigid quarantine is enforced. The island of Nisida, midway between Naples and Pozzuoli, is the quarantine ground for the city, and passengers and merchandise from the East alike are now made to halt there for twenty days. At one time recently, three hundred and thirty persons were held on the island. Their fuming and fretting may perhaps be imagined; but with good rooms, good food and good company quarantine need not be very unpleasant.

COMMUNICATION.

HARVARD'S PRESCRIBED AND ELECTIVE STUDIES.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I HAVE just received a copy of the last catalogue of Harvard University. I find, on examining it, that I was in error in my idea of the course of study. "Prescribed studies," it says, "occupy the whole of the Freshman year; in the Sophomore year rhetoric and certain written exercises are prescribed; in the Junior and Senior years certain written exercises only are prescribed." But, inasmuch as "a student will be allowed to pass an examination in rhetoric at the beginning of the Freshman or Sophomore year, and will be excused from pursuing the study on condition of obtaining at that examination not less than 70 per cent. of the maximum mark," the prescribed studies are essentially limited to the Freshman year. In the Sophomore year only "six themes" are required; in the Junior year "six themes" and "four forensics;" and in the Senior year "four forensics."

The following table shows the kind and amount of "prescribed studies" for the Freshman year:

1. Greek—three times a week;
2. Latin—three times a week;
3. Greek and Roman Literature—once a week till March;
4. German—three times a week;
5. French—three times a week;
6. Mathematics—twice a week till Christmas; three times a week for the rest of the year;
7. Physics—twice a week;
8. Chemistry—once a week.

The French and German courses (4 and 5) are required of those students only who did not offer them at their examination for admission. H.

Washington, D. C., July 28.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 2.

BUSINESS remains "quiet," and money in this country is extremely "easy," the loaning rate on call in New York having touched so low a figure as one and a half per cent. The New York *Evening Post* declares that there is scarcely a precedent for the existing condition since the stagnant times that followed the collapse of 1873. Under such circumstances as existed until within the last two years, there would be in consequence of this abundant money supply a strong speculation in the stock market; but the impairment of public confidence in that direction restrains such a movement. Yesterday, stocks were weak and dull in New York, and in Philadelphia they were quiet, with little change. The Bank of England has advanced its discount rate to four per cent., and financial authorities there express apprehension as to the course which the money market of that city will take in the autumn, if the course of trade with this country should draw gold in settlements to New York. Upon this point the *Pall Mall Gazette* has this rather remarkable expression: "There is an impression in some quarters that with a good harvest at home we shall not import an excessive quantity of grain from America, as we otherwise would, and so the trade balance will be less against us than usual and America less able to draw from us. But this impression is based on rather a mistaken view of what is really material in such a question. If the United States should want gold for currency purposes, gold will go to it, whatever the trade balance at the time as between Europe and the United States may be. The course of the New York money market should thus be carefully followed during the next few months. We anticipate no storm from that quarter, but there is at least a possibility that a storm may come. The demands for that quarter, as we have said, are extremely incalculable, and our money market is at their mercy."

As to the prospects of the harvests in Eastern Europe, the impression has been that there would be a greater deficiency, and a greater demand for wheat upon other quarters, including this country, than there was last year. While the estimates on this head are not yet precise, and later intelligence will be awaited with interest, it may be assumed safely that the export will be large, and that there is at least as good a prospect for the outward trade of this country as at this time a year ago. There have been some heavy failures in the leather and shoe business of Boston, traceable in the first instance to one of the scandalous bank failures there some time ago.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	August 1.	July 25.
Central Pacific,	71	71 1/4
Canada Southern,	55 1/4	55 1/4
Denver and Rio Grande,	37 1/2	37 1/2
Delaware and Hudson,	108 1/4	108 1/4
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	125 1/2	124 1/2
Erie,	34 1/4	35 1/2
Lake Shore,	107 1/2	107 1/2
Louisville and Nashville,	50 1/2	49 1/2
Michigan Central,	88	87 1/2
Missouri Pacific,	99 1/4	100 1/2
Northwestern, common,	128 1/2	128 1/2
New York Central,	115 1/2	116 1/2
Ontario and Western,	24 1/4	24 1/2
Pacific Mail,	36 1/2	37 1/2
St. Paul,	104 1/2	102 1/2
Texas Pacific,	33 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific,	93 1/2	93 1/2
Wabash,	25 1/2	25 1/2
Wabash, preferred,	39	39 1/2
Western Union,	80 1/2	80

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	August 1.	July 25.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	58 1/2	58 1/2
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	28 1/2	28 1/2
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	45 1/2	bid 45
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	70 1/2	71 1/2
Northern Pacific, common,	49	49 1/2
Northern Pacific, preferred,	88 1/2	88 1/2
Northern Central Railroad,	55 1/2	55 1/2
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad,	14	14 1/2
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	69 1/2	69 1/2
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	190	191 1/2
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	19	18 1/2
New Jersey Central,	87 1/2	87 1/2

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2,	101	
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered,	111 1/2	112
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon,	112 1/2	113
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119 1/2	119 1/2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	119 1/2	119 1/2
United States 3s, registered,	103	103 1/2
United States currency 6s, 1895,	127	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	132	

The statement of the New York banks on the 28th ult. showed some decrease (\$249,600,) in their surplus reserve, but they still held \$9,339,725 in excess of the legal requirement. Their loans had diminished during the week \$1,105,800, their specie \$1,516,700, and their deposits \$2,629,200. The Philadelphia bank statement for the same date showed an increase in the item of loans of \$66,291, in national bank notes of \$23,074, in due from banks of \$374,215, and in due to banks of \$467,214. There was a decrease in the item of reserve of \$795,592, in deposits of \$773,810, and in circulation of \$55,025. The banks had but \$2,515,000 loaned in New York, showing a considerable withdrawal from there.

The export of specie from the port of New York last week was \$177,675, the whole of it silver. The specie import at New York for the week was \$223,946.

On the 26th ult., Secretary Folger issued his call (the one hundred and twenty-first,) for the redemption of United States bonds. The call includes all the outstanding three and a half per cent. bonds that were not offered in exchange for three per cents., amounting to thirty-two millions of dollars. Interest upon them will cease on December 1st. Among them are about seven and a half millions held by the national banks of the country.

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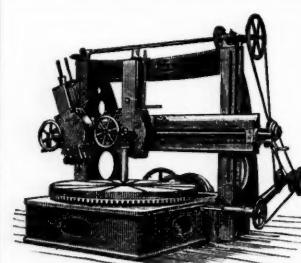
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